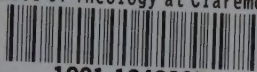


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THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH REPORT

OF

The Congregational Home
Missionary Society

PRESENTED AT THE

ANNUAL MEETING

KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

OCTOBER 23, 1913



The Congregational Home Missionary Society

GENERAL OFFICES:

287 FOURTH AVENUE, NEW YORK

1913

PUBLICATIONS

OF

The Congregational Home Missionary Society

"The American Missionary"

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THE
EIGHTY-SEVENTH REPORT

OF

**The Congregational Home-
Missionary Society**

PRESENTED BY THE
BOARD OF DIRECTORS

AT THE

Annual Meeting, October 23, 1913
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI



THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY
1913

The Congregational Home Missionary Society

287 Fourth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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MINUTES OF THE EIGHTY- SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

**The general course of the meeting taken from the printed program
is appended to the formal minutes of the business session.**

The Annual Business Meeting of the Society was called to order at 10.30 A.M., Thursday, October 23, 1913, in the First Congregational Church, by President S. H. Woodrow.

Prayer was offered by Rev. William Horace Day, of Los Angeles.

The roll of delegates was made up as follows:

VERMONT—Comstock, J. M., Chelsea.

MASSACHUSETTS—Holden, Chas. B., Springfield; Jones, Rev. N. J., Orleans; Swift, Rev. C. F., Fall River; Campbell, Rev. W. R., Boston; Earl, Henry H., Boston.

RHODE ISLAND—McConnell, Rev. J. E., Providence.

CONNECTICUT—Ives, Rev. Joel S., Hartford; Phillips, Rev. W. L., New Haven; Selden, Rev. J. H., New London; Baldwin, Judge Simeon E., Hartford.

NEW YORK—Small, Rev. C. H., Jamestown; Richards, Rev. C. H., New York City; Herring, Rev. H. C., New York City; Woodberry, Miss Miriam, New York City.

NEW JERSEY—Lockwood, A. J., Glen Ridge; Swartz, Rev. H. F., Montclair; Breed, Rev. R. L., Closter.

OHIO—Pierce, Rev. J. Noble, Oberlin; Rothrock, Rev. E. S., Cleveland; Metcalf, Rev. Irving W., Oberlin; Mills, W. W., Marietta; Bates, Rev. N. W., Ostensburg.

OKLAHOMA—Tower, Rev. C. E., Oklahoma City.

MINNESOTA—Dewey, Rev. H. P., Minneapolis; Miller, Jno. P., Minneapolis.

IOWA—Minchin, Rev. W. J., Ames; Breed, Rev. D. P., Grinnell; Rollins, Rev. W. H., Waterloo; Johnson, Rev. P. A., Grinnell.

MICHIGAN—Hutchinson, Rev. W. A., Grand Rapids; Bogart, F. E., Detroit; Putnam, Holden A., Lansing; Sutherland, Rev. J. W., Lansing.

ILLINOIS—Eversz, Rev. M. E., Chicago; Nichols, Rev. J. R., Chicago; Obenhaus, Rev. H., Chicago; Henrikson, Rev. K. F., Chicago.

MISSOURI—Benedict, A. W., St. Louis; Homer, Judge W. B., St. Louis.

N. DAKOTA—Douglass, Rev. Alex., Mott; Creegan, Pres. C. C., Fargo; Stickney, Rev. E. H., Fargo.

KANSAS—Guild, Geo. A., Topeka; Brehm, Rev. W. E., Topeka; Hill, Rev. E. L., Kansas City.

NEBRASKA—Rouse, Rev. F. T., Omaha; Shipherd, Rev. T. M., Lincoln; Bullock, Rev. M. A., Lincoln.

COLORADO—Schwabenland, Rev. J. C., Denver; Allingham, Rev. Robert, Denver; Bayley, Rev. Frank T., Denver; Moore, Rev. Frank L., Denver.

MONTANA—Powell, Rev. G. J., Billings.

GEORGIA—Hopkins, Rev. W. H., Atlanta.

WISCONSIN—Eaton, Pres. E. D., Beloit; Carter, Rev. H. W., Madison.

CALIFORNIA—Wilcox, F. M., Los Angeles; Larkin, Rev. Ralph B., Los Angeles.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA—Woodrow, Rev. S. H., Washington.

OREGON—Paddock, Rev. Geo. E., Portland.

WYOMING—Gray, Rev. W. B. D., Cheyenne.

SOUTH DAKOTA—Thrall, Rev. W. H., Huron.

G. A. Hulbert, of Newport, R. I., was appointed Assistant Recording Secretary, and the Revs. W. A. Schwimley, Edwin Booth, Jr., W. D. King, and H. B. Hendley were appointed tellers.

Report of the Board of Directors was presented by General Secretary H. C. Herring and adopted. (See page 12.)

The Nominating Committee made its report through Rev. C. H. Small, of Jamestown, N. Y., and the following officers were unanimously elected for the ensuing year:

President, REV. WATSON L. PHILLIPS, Connecticut.

Vice-President, REV. H. CLARK FORD, Ohio.

Recording Secretary, REV. T. M. SHIPHERD, Nebraska.

Auditor, JOHN S. ALLEN, New York.

DIRECTORS.

Maine, HORACE C. DAY

New Hampshire, REV. L. H. THAYER

Vermont, J. M. COMSTOCK

Massachusetts, ARTHUR F. WHITIN

Rhode Island, REV. JAMES E. MC-
CONNELL

Connecticut, (To be filled)

New York, REV. E. F. SANDERSON

Ohio, T. M. BATES

Michigan, F. E. BOGART

Illinois, REV. W. T. McELVEEN

Wisconsin, C. D. ROSA

Minnesota, REV. H. P. DEWEY

Iowa, REV. W. H. ROLLINS

Missouri, WILLIAM B. HOMER

Kansas, GEORGE A. GUILD

Nebraska, REV. F. T. ROUSE

No. California, REV. A. B. PATTEN

So. California, F. M. WILCOX

At Large:

REV. W. R. CAMPBELL, Mass.

REV. CHAS. S. MILLS, New Jersey

REV. C. E. BURTON, Ohio

REV. JOHN R. NICHOLS, Illinois

PRES. H. K. WARREN, South Dakota

NOMINATING COMMITTEE.

For two years:

REV. L. T. REED, New York

REV. W. W. NEWELL, Illinois

REV. C. A. VINCENT, Mass.

REV. FRANK T. BAYLEY, Colorado

President Woodrow then introduced to the Society the new President, Rev. Watson L. Phillips, of New Haven, Conn.

Prayer was offered by Rev. H. P. Dewey, of Minneapolis, and Secretary W. A. Rice, of the Board of Ministerial Relief, New York City.

VOTED: that when we adjourn, we adjourn to Thursday afternoon at five o'clock.

T. M. SHIPHERD,
Recording Secretary.

PROGRAM

THURSDAY, OCT. 23, 1913

FORENOON

TOPIC—"New and Old City Tasks."

10.30—"Yoking City Churches for Diverse Types of Work."

Rev. E. B. Robinson, Pastor Grace Congregational Church,
Holyoke, Mass.

10.45—"Striking While the Iron is Hot."

Rev. Lewis T. Reed, Pastor Flatbush Congregational Church,
Brooklyn, N. Y.

11.00—"The Expansion Problem in a Western City."

Rev. Stanley Ross Fisher, Pastor Church of the Messiah, Los
Angeles, Cal.

11.15—"Our Life in the Crowded Part of Chicago."

Mrs. B. W. Firman, Head of Firman House, Chicago.

11.30—"The Obligations and Possibilities of a Resourceful City Church."

Rev. Oscar E. Maurer, Pastor Center Congregational Church,
New Haven, Conn.

11.45—A SECRETARIAL SYMPOSIUM—"Things Just Now in Hand."

1. Miss M. L. Woodberry, Secretary Woman's Department.
2. Rev. R. L. Breed, Assistant Secretary.
3. Rev. H. F. Swartz, Associate Secretary.

AFTERNOON

2.00—Annual Business Meeting

Report of Board of Directors

Election of Officers

Miscellaneous Business

3.15—Prayer Service

3.30—CARRYING THE GOSPEL

1. "On a Motor Cycle." Rev. Norman R. Curtis, Brighton, Col.
2. "Among Transplanted Teutons." Rev. J. F. Grove, Lincoln, Neb.
3. "At a Far Outpost." Rev. Miles Hanson, El Paso, Texas.
4. "In the Swedish Tongue." Rev. K. E. Forsell, Minneapolis, Minn.
5. "Through the Southwest." Rev. F. D. Burhans, Dallas, Texas
6. "To Scattered Communities of Finns." Rev. K. F. Henrikson, Superintendent Finnish Department, C. H. M. S.
7. "By Power Boat in Florida." Rev. Neil McQuarrie, Stuart, Fla.

5.00—Immigration Demonstration

The "Ellis Island Demonstration" was given in costume, under the direction of Assistant Secretary Breed. This will portray in a vivid way the problems and tragedies which the nation and the immigrant face at the port of entry.

EVENING

7.30—Opening Service of Prayer and Praise

8.00—"Experiences on the Road Recently Traveled." Rev. S. H. Woodrow, Pastor Pilgrim Church, St. Louis, Retiring President of the Society.

8.35—"What We Are Trying To Do and How We Are Trying To Do It." Rev. Hubert C. Herring, General Secretary of the Society.

MINUTES OF THE ADJOURNED SESSION OF THE EIGHTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY, KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI

Pursuant to vote of the Society taken Thursday, October 23, 1913, the adjourned meeting of The Congregational Home Missionary Society was called to order, with Dr. Herring in the chair, Thursday afternoon, at five o'clock, in the Sunday-school room of First Church. After prayer, the recommendations of the Board of Directors, relative to changes in the Constitution in order to bring the Society into the closest possible relationship with the new Constitution of the National Council, were presented by Dr. Herring as follows:

That Article III be amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

The members of this Society shall consist of

1. The President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Auditor, General Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Recording Secretary, members of the Board of Directors, or of the Executive Committee, during the term of their service. In addition the Society shall designate at each meeting held in connection with the National Council, a list of persons of such number, that with the officials already named, there shall be a total of ninety who shall be voting members for a period of two years. The Society may at its discretion commit the nomination of these persons to the Nominating Committee or to the Board of Directors.

2. Life members who became such prior to 1901 shall retain their voting right, unless it be voluntarily surrendered.

3. The Congregational churches of this country shall be represented in the voting membership of this Society by members elected in number and manner as follows:

All voting members of the National Council of Congregational Churches shall be voting members of The Congregational Home Missionary Society during the period of their membership in the National Council.

4. Honorary Life Members: Any person on whose behalf fifty dollars shall be paid into the treasury of this Society, or into the treasury of any of the State Societies, at any one time, accompanied by a request for honorary life membership, shall be an honorary life member, with all the privileges of membership, except voting.

5. At any annual meeting of the Society, all pastors of Congregational churches and all delegates regularly chosen by Congregational churches in response to an invitation from the Executive Committee of the Society shall be enrolled as corresponding members, with privileges of the floor, but no vote.

That Article V, Section 5, be amended to read as follows:

ELECTIONS.

There shall be a Nominating Committee of seven chosen in two classes for a two-year term. They shall be elected on the nomination of the Nominating Committee of the preceding year, care being taken to see that the different sections of the country are recognized in this Committee as far as practicable. No member shall be immediately re-eligible.

That Article VI be amended to read as follows:

VOTERS

All members of the Society as designated in Article III of this Constitution, who shall be present and cause their names to be registered upon a roll to be made at each annual or other meeting of this Society by the Recording Secretary, and no other persons, shall have the right to vote at the annual election, and in annual or other meetings of the Society upon questions there arising.

That Article XII be amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND ITS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. The Board of Directors, subject only to the review and judgment of the Society at its Annual Meeting, shall have the management of all the property and business of the corporation, except as herein otherwise provided. It shall hold at least two meetings annually, and special meetings may be called at any time by the President and three Directors on ten days' notice. Nine members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Its annual meeting shall be held at the time of the Annual Meeting of the Society, after its appointment at that meeting, and on the call of the General Secretary, or, in case of a vacancy in that office, on the call of the President. Its other stated meeting shall be on the Wednesday after the third Sunday of January, due notice of which meeting shall be given to each Director by the General Secretary, or in case of a vacancy in that office, by the President. At this meeting it shall determine the apportionment of home missionary funds among all the states, whether Constituent, Co-operating, or Missionary, and other related matters, and pass upon any questions involving the comprehensive work or administration of the Society, including the election of official representatives, National and State. It shall assemble at one or the other of these meetings, as far as possible, State Secretaries, Superintendents in Co-operating States and Missionary Districts, and such other representatives of State Societies as may be by said Societies appointed, in order that the needs and opportunities in each of these States may be thoroughly presented to the Board.

Any and all property, real or personal, acquired by The Congregational Home Missionary Society, either by gift, devise or purchase, may be sold by the Board of Directors.

2. The Board of Directors may prescribe suitable regulations for the affairs of the Executive Committee, and may delegate to the Executive Committee, by vote, any of the powers given to the Board of Directors, including the power to sell or convey property, real or personal. The Executive Committee shall, for the time being, except as limited by the Board of Directors, have and exercise all the

powers of the Board of Directors in the management of the business and affairs of the corporation, and it may authorize the seal of the corporation to be affixed to all such contracts, papers, and documents as may require it. The Executive Committee shall keep a record of its proceedings, which shall be at any time open to the inspection of any member of the Board of Directors, and shall semi-annually present a detailed report of its doings, including the minutes of its meetings, to the Board of Directors.

Add a new section to Article XIV to be known as Section 3, and reading as follows:

The Society will recognize as a Constituent State Society whatever organization in a given State may have charge of the Congregational home mission work in that state, irrespective of name, subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained and to the approval of the Board of Directors.

That Article XVII be amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE XVII.

MEETINGS.

This Society shall meet annually at such time and place in the United States as it shall appoint, or on failure of such appointment, as the Board of Directors may, with due notice, appoint. Twenty voting members shall constitute a quorum. The Society may at any regular meeting vote to omit the next Annual Meeting, or may give to the Board of Directors, the power to direct such omission. Whenever this is done, all references in this Constitution to the Annual Meeting shall be construed as referring to the biennial meeting which takes its place. All officers will continue in office for the enlarged period.

Discussion was had on all Articles submitted by the Board, and Articles III, V, Section 5, VI, XII, XIV, Section 3, as reported above by the committee of the Board were adopted by the Society. Article XVII, relating to the change from annual to biennial meetings of the Society, was not adopted by the Society.

Meeting Adjourned.

T. M. SHIPHERD,
Recording Secretary.

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS TO THE ANNUAL MEETING

In accordance with the custom long ago established by our fathers in this Society, we begin the report of the past year's accomplishments by reading the names of those of our faithful missionaries who have, during the past twelve months, fallen asleep.

The list is as follows:

REV. LAMBERT T. LINDHOLM, Collinsville, Conn.	REV. RUFUS M. TAFT, Worcester, Mass.
REV. G. D. STROMIRE, Fredonia, Kansas	REV. W. G. OBINGER, Christopher, Wash.
REV. S. H. EMERY, Chatham, Mass.	REV. GUSTAV LATZKE, Rocky Ford, Colo.

We who remain would gratefully remember these who have given to our home mission cause "the full measure of devotion" and have passed on into the nearer Presence.

SUMMARY OF RESULTS

The summary of the year's work is as follows: The number of missionaries under commission of the national, state, and city societies was 1,770, which is 8 less than the previous year. These missionaries ministered for a whole or a part of the year to 2,547 churches and preaching stations, which is 34 more than the previous year. Their fields of labor were in forty-four states and territories as follows:

Alabama 30; Alaska 3; Arizona 11; Arkansas 1; Northern California 57; Southern California 42; Colorado 62; Connecticut 83; District of Columbia 1; Florida 26; Georgia 28; Idaho 27; South Idaho 35; Illinois 70; Indiana 5; Southern Indiana 10; Iowa 55; Kansas 43; Louisiana 8; Maine 140; Maryland 2; Massachusetts 198; Michigan 115; Minnesota 103; Missouri 35; Montana 97; Nebraska 56; New Hampshire 66; New Jersey 21; New Mexico 10; New York 65; North Carolina 11; North Dakota 175; Ohio 58; Oklahoma 61; Oregon 50; Pennsylvania 46; Rhode Island 15; South Dakota 179; Tennessee 1; Texas 17; Utah 8; Vermont 48; Virginia 6; Washington 179; Wisconsin 130; Wyoming 60.

Connected with these were 2,398 Sunday schools, an increase of 32. The number of churches organized was 123, a decrease of 31; and the number coming to self-support was 92, 11 less than the previous year. New church buildings were 103 in number and new parsonages 49, an increase of 12 churches and a decrease of 16 parsonages. There were 93,487 members in

home mission churches, with 123,501 in Sunday-schools. Additions on confession were 7,080. Of the 2,547 churches and mission stations, 433 were among immigrant people. Twenty-three different tongues were spoken. These 433 churches maintained 319 Sunday-schools. The nationalities most largely represented in this list are: German 110; Swedish 98; Finnish 42; Danon-Norwegian 29; Italian 29; Armenian 27; Bohemian 26.

TREASURY RECEIPTS

The total receipts of the national, state, and city societies were, in round numbers, \$620,000, an increase of \$26,000 over the previous year. The gain was entirely in legacies, receipts from the living showing a slight decline.

For details of the financial history of the year, reference is directed to the Treasury Report to be found on page 58 of the Annual Report.

PER CAPITA GIFTS

The aggregate amount contributed for home missions the past year, excluding legacies, (\$374,621.65) was \$7,176.57 less than the previous year. This is \$95,378.35 less than the amount named by the denomination eight years ago as the minimum the Society should receive under the Apportionment Plan. With our present income, it is a difficult task even to hold our own.

As last year, we here present a table showing the per capita gifts of our people to the home mission cause, including, of course, receipts of national, state, and city societies.

Average Gift Per Member Arranged by States. Year Ending March 31, 1913

Alabama	\$.04	Massachusetts .....	.56
Arkansas .....	.04	Michigan .....	.66
Alaska .....	.04	Minnesota .....	.70
Arizona .....	.99	Mississippi .....	.07
California, N. ....	.81	Missouri .....	.96
California, S.	1.31	Montana .....	.26
Colorado .....	.32	Nebraska .....	.53
Connecticut .....	.52	New Hampshire .....	.43
District of Columbia .....	.48	New Jersey .....	.48
Florida .....	.26	New York .....	.32
Georgia .....	.05	New Mexico .....	.27
Idaho .....	.34	North Carolina .....	.04
Illinois .....	.70	North Dakota .....	.27
Indiana .....	.25	Ohio .....	.38
Iowa .....	.51	Oklahoma .....	.13
Kansas .....	.49	Oregon .....	.33
Kentucky .....	.03	Pennsylvania .....	.11
Louisiana .....	.05	Rhode Island .....	.38
Maine .....	.44	South Dakota .....	.34
Maryland .....	.05	Tennessee .....	.04

Texas .....	.50	Virginia .....	.10
Utah .....	.11	Washington	1.32
Vermont .....	.38	Wisconsin .....	.24
Wyoming .....	.20		
Average per capita gift for Home Missions 51 cents.			

CHANGES IN LEADERSHIP

There have been the usual number of changes among the official representatives of the Society. Treasurer W. E. Lougee resigned in March, greatly to the regret of your Board. The action taken by the Executive Committee at the time of his withdrawal is submitted herewith, and has our heartiest endorsement. In May, Assistant Treasurer J. T. Brinkerhoff, who has been in the service of the Society for forty-seven years, was suddenly stricken down with a complication of diseases. He is slowly recovering, but will not be able to resume his duties in the office. Mr. Ernest Adams, who has been with the Society for six years past in charge of the Publication Department, has been appointed Cashier, and is efficiently caring for the Society's funds. During the year Superintendent Hopkins of Colorado was transferred to the care of our work in the South, from which Rev. F. E. Jenkins withdrew a year ago. Rev. F. L. Moore, pastor at Cheyenne, Wyoming, has accepted the Colorado superintendency, and will also have oversight of Utah, relieving Rev. S. H. Goodwin, who has very kindly aided us in an emergency, by adding to his duties as Principal of Provo Academy and Superintendent of the Education Society's work in Utah the care of our home mission churches in that state. In the Constituent State Societies changes have been few. Rev. G. R. Merrill, D.D., after long and successful service as Superintendent in Minnesota, resigned last January, and was succeeded by Rev. Everett Leshner, pastor of Olivet Church, St. Paul, who is pushing forward the work with vigor and wisdom. The Kansas superintendency, made vacant by the withdrawal of Rev. J. Sidney Gould to enter business, has been accepted by Rev. E. W. Brehm, for many years a beloved pastor in that state.

A NEW DEPARTMENT

Last year your Board called attention to the increasing demand for the work among Finns, and pointed out the desirability of establishing a training school for Finnish ministers. The need of enlarged effort among people of this nationality continuing to grow more clear, it was decided last January to go forward, even though it was not apparent whence funds could be drawn to finance the undertaking. The call of duty appeared so plainly addressed to our denomination that we dared not refuse. Accordingly Rev. K. F. Henrikson was appointed Superintendent of a newly-created Finnish Department, and head of the training school which has been established under the care of Chicago Theological Seminary, but at the expense, so far as salaries are concerned, of the national Society and the State Societies of Massachusetts and New Hampshire. An assistant has been given Mr. Henrikson in the work of the Institute. The number of Finns in this country is about 400,000. Their long Protestant history, their present revolt from institutional religion,

and the growth of a non-religious socialism among them, combines with their high average of intelligence and education to kindle the interest of any who can be of service to them in things which make for the kingdom of God.

THE CARE OF THE SOCIETY'S TREASURY

No steps have been taken by your Board toward filling the place made vacant by Mr. Lougee's resignation. Various suggestions have been made—for example, that the group of homeland Societies appoint a Joint Treasurer, or that a Treasurer be appointed having only nominal duties, the detail work being conducted by an Assistant.

The problem is by no means simple. Under existing conditions, it is imperative that the Society have some one in its service who shall take charge of the securing of funds. Neither of the above-mentioned plans permits such function to be discharged by the Treasurer. Your Board is reluctant to appoint a Financial Secretary. It is not, therefore, prepared to make a recommendation at this time. It is hoped and believed that at the January meeting of the Board the path which should be followed will be clearly revealed. The action taken by the National Council at its present session with reference to matters of missionary policy will have important bearing on the question.

CHANGES IN CONSTITUTION

Your Board has considered what bearing on this Society's organization the plans proposed by the Commission of Nineteen will have if they are adopted by the Council. It finds that the changes required will be few and nominal in nature. It sees no reason why there should be delay in making them. It therefore submits the amendments to the Constitution which in its judgment will be called for, and suggests that these be referred to a special committee to report at an adjourned meeting of the Society, to be held following the decision of the Council. One consideration which especially calls for action at this time is the apparent desirability of arranging to hold the Society's business meeting either annually or biennially, as circumstances may suggest.

That Article III be amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE III.

MEMBERSHIP.

The members of this Society shall consist of

1. The President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Auditor, General Secretary, Assistant Secretary, Recording Secretary, members of the Board of Directors, or of the Executive Committee, during the term of their service. In addition the Society shall designate at each meeting held in connection with the National Council, a list of persons of such number, that with the officials already named, there shall be a total of ninety who shall be voting members for a period of two years. The Society may at its discretion commit the nomination of these persons to the Nominating Committee or to the Board of Directors.

2. Life members who became such prior to 1901 shall retain their voting right, unless it be voluntarily surrendered.

3. The Congregational churches of this country shall be represented in the

voting membership of this Society by members elected in number and manner as follows:

All voting members of the National Council of Congregational Churches shall be voting members of The Congregational Home Missionary Society during the period of their membership in the National Council.

4. Honorary Life Members: Any person on whose behalf fifty dollars shall be paid into the treasury of this Society, or into the treasury of any of the State Societies, at any one time, accompanied by a request for honorary life membership, shall be an honorary life member, with all the privileges of membership, except voting.

5. At any annual meeting of the Society, all pastors of Congregational churches and all delegates regularly chosen by Congregational churches in response to an invitation from the Executive Committee of the Society shall be enrolled as corresponding members, with privileges of the floor, but no vote.

That Article V, Section 5, be amended to read as follows:

ELECTIONS.

There shall be a Nominating Committee of seven chosen in two classes for a two-year term. They shall be elected on the nomination of the Nominating Committee of the preceeding year, care being taken to see that the different sections of the country are recognized in this Committee as far as practicable. No member shall be immediately re-eligible.

That Article VI be amended to read as follows:

VOTERS.

All members of the Society as designated in Article III of this Constitution, who shall be present and cause their names to be registered upon a roll to be made at each annual or other meeting of this Society by the Recording Secretary, and no other persons, shall have the right to vote at the annual election, and in annual or other meetings of the Society upon questions there arising.

That Article XII be amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE XII.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND ITS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

1. The Board of Directors, subject only to the review and judgment of the Society at its Annual Meeting, shall have the management of all the property and business of the corporation, except as herein otherwise provided. It shall hold at least two meetings annually, and special meetings may be called at any time by the President and three Directors on ten days' notice. Nine members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Its annual meeting shall be held at the time of the Annual Meeting of the Society, after its appointment at that meeting, and on the call of the General Secretary, or, in case of a vacancy in that office, on the call of the President. Its other stated meeting shall be on the Wednesday after the third Sunday of January, due notice of which meeting shall be given to each Director by the General Secretary, or in case of a vacancy in that office, by the President. At this meeting it shall determine the apportionment of home missionary funds among all the states, whether Constituent, Co-operating, or Missionary, and other related matters, and pass upon any questions involving the comprehensive work or administration of the Society, including the election of official representatives, National and State. It shall assemble at one or the other of these meetings, as far as possible, State Secretaries, Superintendents in Co-operating States and Missionary Districts, and such other representatives of State

Societies as may be by said Societies appointed, in order that the needs and opportunities in each of these States may be thoroughly presented to the Board.

Any and all property, real or personal, acquired by The Congregational Home Missionary Society, either by gift, devise or purchase, may be sold by the Board of Directors.

2. The Board of Directors may prescribe suitable regulations for the affairs of the Executive Committee, and may delegate to the Executive Committee, by vote, any of the powers given to the Board of Directors, including the power to sell or convey property, real or personal. The Executive Committee shall, for the time being, except as limited by the Board of Directors, have and exercise all the powers of the Board of Directors in the management of the business and affairs of the corporation, and it may authorize the seal of the corporation to be affixed to all such contracts, papers, and documents as may require it. The Executive Committee shall keep a record of its proceedings, which shall be at any time open to the inspection of any member of the Board of Directors, and shall semi-annually present a detailed report of its doings, including the minutes of its meetings, to the Board of Directors.

Add a new section to Article XIV to be known as Section 3, and reading as follows:

The Society will recognize as a Constituent State Society whatever organization in a given State may have charge of the Congregational home mission work in that state, irrespective of name, subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained and to the approval of the Board of Directors.

That Article XVII be amended to read as follows:

ARTICLE XVII.

MEETINGS.

This Society shall meet annually at such time and place in the United States as it shall appoint, or on failure of such appointment, as the Board of Directors may, with due notice, appoint. Twenty voting members shall constitute a quorum. The Society may at any regular meeting vote to omit the next Annual Meeting, or may give to the Board of Directors, the power to direct such omission. Whenever this is done, all references in this Constitution to the Annual Meeting shall be construed as referring to the biennial meeting which takes its place. All officers will continue in office for the enlarged period.

CONGREGATIONALISM IN CITIES

We return at this time to the theme which has been prominent in our reports of recent years, viz: our city work. With intense and growing anxiety your Board has noted our inability as a denomination to measure up to the task created by the enormous growth of American cities. Last year a comprehensive plan for securing and utilizing enlarged resources in this field was presented to the Society and adopted, subject to the approval of the National Council. This plan was known as the Million Dollar City Fund. In the course of further inquiry, looking to its execution, it became clear that there would be danger of confusion, and especially of encroaching upon the responsibilities of the Church Building Society in case it were to be prosecuted in unmodified form. Negotiations are in progress between the two Societies, and action will undoubtedly be jointly taken along the lines of our suggestion for the creation of a special fund to initiate city work and furnish such equipment as shall meet

the conditions under which, in our time, such work must be done. Feeling that a matter of such dimensions and importance should have denominational recognition, we recommend that the President and General Secretary be asked to consult with the officers of the Church Building Society, and if the way be clear, to present a statement to the National Council asking its approval, or the reference of the matter, with power, to the appropriate agency.

CO-OPERATIVE MEASURES

We are glad to be able to report that the tendency toward co-operative action between home mission organizations continues with unabated force. The Home Missions Council is increasingly influential in all home mission matters, and under its direction there are now on foot plans for a comprehensive investigation of the immigrant field, for the holding of Home Mission Institutes among the workers of western states and for united educative campaigns, such as Home Mission Week, whose observance last year was so markedly useful to the cause we have at heart. It scarcely needs to be said that the officers of our Society are active in all this movement, and that the growth of the co-operative spirit is viewed by our Society with the deepest satisfaction.

REVIEW OF THE FIELD

The aim of the annual review of the field is to give to those interested in Home Missions a panoramic outlook on its various phases within our denomination, and also to preserve in permanent form for future historians and students the outstanding facts and factors which enter into home mission development. With special reference to the last named object, the review this year consists of presentations of certain concrete features of current matters within the home mission field. No endeavor has been made to give a well-rounded or complete view of the entire range of the subject. It is left to subsequent years to present features untouched this year, in order that in due time all sides of the case may appear. The first section of the review consists of the report presented to the National Council at Kansas City, October, 1913. A number of other sections have appeared elsewhere in printed form.

TRIENNIAL STATEMENT TO THE NATIONAL COUNCIL

During the period to be considered, the National, State, and City Home Mission organizations of the denomination have maintained an annual average of 1,743 missionaries under commission serving an average aggregate of 2,481 churches and missions and maintaining 2,334 Sunday-schools. Of these aided churches, 401 used languages other than English, speaking a total of 23 languages. New churches were organized at an average rate of 139 per year, and new houses of worship erected by aided churches to the number of 101 per year. Parsonages built were 42 per year, churches coming to self-support were 92 in number each year, and those who having attained self-support were compelled to ask renewed aid averaged 60. In a general way the above figures as to churches and Sunday-schools represent a slight increase, while the number of missionaries remained about the same. The roll of foreign-speaking churches was considerably enlarged. New organizations and new churches were substantially the same from year to year, with a slight increase in the number of churches coming to self-support. The number asking renewed aid showed a marked increase in 1912, owing mainly to drought in the West.

OUTSTANDING FEATURES

The past triennium has seen the full development of the plan of federated relationship between National, State, and City Societies which was inaugurated six years ago. The results have been highly gratifying. There has been thorough-going co-operation, and, it is believed, a marked increase of efficiency. The Midwinter Conference held each year, in which Directors, Superintendents, etc., to the number of about 60, take counsel together concerning all aspects of their common task, has become a central feature of the year. As

an agency making for mutual understanding for the training of new officials and for initiating concerted plans, its importance can hardly be over estimated.

The Society has continued the policy of concentrating effort upon regions already entered in contrast with that of opening new territory. Until greatly increased resources of men and money are at hand, the intensive cultivation of old fields takes precedence over the annexation of new ones. In line with this policy, new church organizations have been rapidly formed in states like the Dakotas, Montana, and Idaho, while requests to enter Nevada and to extend our work in Tennessee, Kentucky, etc., have been declined.

There has been a marked development in the publicity methods of the Society. Through increased use of the stereopticon, the printed page, the chart and the "demonstration," it has sought to inform its constituency more fully as to the facts bearing on home mission work. The cost of this enlarged publicity effort has not been markedly greater than hitherto, owing to the reduction in the deficit of "The American Missionary" and other economies.

The Society has borne its full share in the extension of interdenominational activities which has marked recent years. The Neglected Fields Survey, the institution of Home Mission Week, the co-operative plan now on foot for cultivating the immigrant field, and other lesser features of concerted effort, have had its active support. There is every reason to believe that the end of sectarian competition in Home Missions is not far away.

There has been a steady endeavor to escape the bondage of routine, and both to understand and meet the new responsibilities which changing conditions force upon us. It may be of service to give a brief analysis of the types of service which now confront home mission forces. There are five clearly-defined fields. In some degree they overlap, but each has its own peculiar problems and demands. The first of these is found among

THE BELATED RACES

The negro, the Indian, and the isolated mountain dwellers in the Appalachians, with some smaller groups, both in continental United States and its dependencies, have placed upon the Christian church an inescapable duty and a wonderful opportunity. By a very happy outworking of providentially-guided events, this field is, in our denomination, entrusted to a special organization, the American Missionary Association, whose sixty years of splendid achievement are among our grounds for denominational pride. No measure of support which it may receive can outrun the vast responsibilities which it carries.

THE FRONTIER

The second type of service is found in the historic realm of home mission effort—The Frontier. The Congregational Home Missionary Society has, throughout its eighty-seven years of existence, been ceaselessly pressing into the new communities of the West. The occasion for such activity has not grown materially less, though its form is gradually changing. New lines of railroad are still building across plain and mountain range, with little towns punctuating their course. Indian reservations are being opened to settlement, making place for thousands of homesteaders every year. Irrigation areas are being

created, with possibilities of intensive farming and dense rural population. Dry farming methods are being applied, transforming the range into farms. New mining centers are being developed, with resultant new communities. As in past years, Congregationalism still proves peculiarly adapted to the needs of these pioneer neighborhoods. Its flexible and its catholic spirit enable Christians of various races and creeds to come together without friction or sense of difference. Congregational missions have been established by the score during the last triennium in the western half of South Dakota, in Montana, and in southern Idaho, into which districts the people have been pouring. A large part of this work is purely missionary in that the missions will grow but slowly, if at all, unto strength and self-support. In other cases, there will be, under favoring conditions, rapid growth and distinct addition to the assets of the denomination and the Kingdom.

During the triennium, great progress has been made toward better inter-denominational relations in the frontier field. The Neglected Fields Survey, initiated in 1911, proved gratifyingly influential in bringing together home mission leaders in the different states. It rarely happens now that a church is established by an evangelical denomination in a community already sufficiently supplied. Progress is being made also in federating or eliminating superfluous organizations hitherto planted. Congregationalists may take great satisfaction in the progress which is being made toward the program of economical and fraternal cooperation for which they have always witnessed. It should perhaps in fairness be stated that the Protestant Episcopal Church remains thus far apparently uninfluenced by the tendency above described.

THE RURAL COMMUNITY

Another of the long-standing tasks of Home Missions is the care of the scattered rural regions. Effort here takes either the form of entering newly-settled areas, thus overlapping the Frontier field, or of caring for communities where a declining population, or a change in the character of the population, has left the church too weak to carry on its work without aid. The number of such fields is staggering. Beginning long ago, in New England, the swift readjustment of conditions in country places extended through the Middle States to the Central West, and is now in full progress beyond the Mississippi. Sometimes it is the draining away of the young to the West and to the cities; sometimes it is the supplanting of the native population by people of foreign speech; sometimes it is the substitution of a tenant population for those who own the farms they work; but in every case the church is the first institution to feel the effects of the change. Nothing but the vigilance of home missionary organizations, backed by Christian generosity, has prevented widespread disaster. Even with such vigilance, there has been an undoubted decline in the influence of the country church as a whole. The present need is three-fold: First of all, a great increase in the number of missionaries trained with reference to the demands of rural work, and willing to devote themselves to it, not as residents of a town from which country points may be supplied, but as part and parcel of the rural life which they seek to serve. Secondly, the country church must broaden its conception of its function, and equip itself,

both physically and spiritually, to become the center and pivot around which all that is worthy in the community life may gather. Needless to say, this must be achieved without lowering its religious function from the supreme place. Lastly, there must come economic, social, and ecclesiastical changes before the country church can be lifted to its full place of power. It will not thrive among a tenant population; it cannot prosper except as rural life be held in higher estimate than it now is, and there must be the cessation of petty sectarian strife, which thrives in the country even more than in the town.

The program thus outlined is one to which many forces must co-operate. Its issues lie in the long future. The Congregational Home Missionary Society is seeking to strengthen its rural force and to put it in close relations with all effort for the welfare of the country community.

THE CITY

The traditional scale of home mission work was adjusted to the needs of small communities. Within the last thirty years a field largely new has come into existence, to which the old standard has no manner of adaptation. The swift growth of cities, and the unprecedented rise in values bewilder and baffle home mission administrators. The housing of a city church in any adequate way for the beginning of its work involves an expenditure three times as great as thirty years ago. The cost of living has forced a fifty per cent increase in pastors' salaries, an increase, indeed, which has by no means in all cases been secured, but whose lack means usually a reduction of efficiency. No subject has been so constantly before the minds of the Directors of the Society the past three years. They recognize, as the central and pressing need of the hour, the securing of funds and the enlisting of specially trained ministers in such measure as to equip the city churches now under home mission care and those which must immediately be organized with plants more adequate and leadership more effective. Through the efforts of the National, State, and City Societies, a large number of churches have been organized in recent years, both East and West. They are, for the most part, well located and capable of large development. But except as they are reinforced and empowered as suggested, many of them will die, and many more drag out a sickly existence. The times in which we live are not marked by such eagerness to seek the fellowship of the church, and such willingness to sacrifice for her welfare, as to enable us to keep pace with city growth on the basis of resources locally obtainable for planting and fostering new organizations. There must be a wide participation by our whole fellowship in the total problem of evangelizing the city. The need of such effort is not likely to diminish. With an urban population of 45,000,000, growing at the rate of nearly a million a year, the demand will be steady and steadily larger. Specific plans of advance are in hand, some of them in process, but this report does not allow space to describe them.

THE IMMIGRANT

The last of the five fields under consideration is that created by the unprecedented immigration of the last two or three decades. This great volume of people of various races has brought to the Home Missionary Society a

problem essentially new. It is new in kind. While the Society began work among immigrants from Protestant lands about the middle of the last century, it is only very recently that it has been called upon to establish missions among those to whom Protestantism is only a name. It is new in degree. With 20,000,000 persons within our borders who may fairly be called foreigners, the task presented is appallingly large. Congregationalists will be glad to know that their home missionary organization has diligently sought to meet this demand. About 800 churches and missions among immigrant people bear the Congregational name. A little over half this number receive missionary aid. Twenty-three languages are used in preaching to this polyglot parish. No other denomination has an amount of work so large as ours in proportion to its size, nor has any denomination shown so clear adaptation to the needs of varied peoples.

The principle stress of the Society's effort has, of course, been upon the work among people from Protestant lands. Its Swedish, German, and Danish-Norwegian departments are older and stronger than the others. But for two decades it has been establishing, as have also the State Societies, an increasing number of churches among Bohemians, Italians, and Armenians, with a few each in a dozen or more nationalities meagerly represented in our country. Recently there has been distinct enlargement of work among Finns, who, though a Protestant people, have in painful degree broken away from their inherited allegiance to the Lutheran Church.

There is no department of Home Missions which presents so many and so complicated questions for solution. A knowledge of the racial and religious history of our immigrant population, an accurate analysis of actual conditions now present in our country, and a wise forecast of future developments are all essential to the most fruitful prosecution of the task. Needless to say, it lies within no one's power fully to meet these conditions. Still less is it possible fully to control and shape the forces which make or mar the effort undertaken. Our religious work on behalf of immigrants is part and parcel of the huge and trying experiment to which we are compelled by our decision to leave our gateways open for the entrance of nearly every one of earth's heterogeneous people. We can do no more than press forward with the experiment, thanking God for all success attained, and at the least endeavoring to demonstrate the sincerity of our interest in the welfare of the stranger within our gates.

THE HOME MISSIONS COUNCIL

No trifling part of the time of the Secretaries of the Society has been given during the past year to the interests of the above organization which in an increasing degree stands for the organized home mission work of all evangelical denominations. This has been done under the conviction that no more important tasks confronts the Church of Christ than that of unifying her forces, and that no agency has greater unifying power than the Home Missions Council. Two illustrations of the service rendered by the Council to the cause of Home Missions will reveal its possibilities more clearly than could be done by any abstract statement.

The first is the undertaking known as the Neglected Fields Survey. Its general nature is stated in the following extract from the report of the special committee on the subject.

The outstanding reasons for a Neglected Fields Survey are two—the need of information and the need of co-operation in getting and using the information.

Every one who is deeply concerned with Home Missions has felt the lack of comprehensive information. We have been obliged to make our pleas and, what is more serious, make our policies, on the basis of more or less isolated instances. The attempt to build theory, not on some facts but on all the pertinent facts, is an undertaking never perfectly achieved. It is high time, however, that the endeavor to Christianize a continent be placed on the widest possible basis of ascertainable facts.

At the joint meeting of the Home Missions Council in 1911, a plan was presented in considerable detail for making a thorough survey as to the unmet religious needs in the two northern tiers of States west of the Mississippi, and a deputation of the Home Missions Council was sent to hold a consultation on vital home mission interests with the administrators of Home Missions in each state; i.e., with committee-men, State Board members, and all other home mission executives, and to secure a committee in each state to make the religious survey. Fifteen conferences, with 43 sessions, were held, involving the traveling of over 9,000 miles.

After describing the methods undertaken by the local state committees to complete the survey in the different states visited, and reporting as to the amount of religious destitution discovered, the deputation thus concludes its report:

"It will be noted that our recommendations are not in the direction of union churches, missionaries or missionary societies, but in the direction of practical co-operation involving increase, rather than decrease, of denominational activity. The course of the Home Missions Council is clear. Our one business is to push the Christianization of America through the established church agencies. Co-operation is essential in doing this. Keeping the issue clarified and simplified, so far as we are concerned, we should follow a steady policy and adopt vigorous measures for accomplishing two ends: one is, the prevention of wasting by competition, missionary funds, workers, and interest; the other and paramount end is the establishment of efficient co-operation among evangelical denominations so as to meet the unmet spiritual needs of America."

As a result of the effort thus described, a considerable body of information has been collected by the various state committees which has been published in a series of bulletins. But more important still, in most of the states visited there have been formed state organizations for the purpose of promoting co-operative action. These organizations, composed of the men who are in actual leadership of the work in their respective denominations, have been instantly and strongly influential all along the line. At the time of preparing this report, plans are on foot by which an interdenominational deputation of five or six secretaries is to visit six Western States, holding in each a two days' institute for all in that state who are officially related to home mission work in whatever capacity. The aim of these institutes is to enlarge knowledge, standardize methods, and stimulate co-operation.

The second illustration of the function of the Home Missions Council is found in the current plans for making an extended inquiry concerning religious conditions and effort among immigrant populations. The Immigrant Committee of the Council has recently secured information as to the amount of work carried on by each denomination among people of each nationality represented in the United States. The results of this inquiry are seen in the following table:

MISSIONS AMONG IMMIGRANTS

These figures deal mainly with the Newer Immigration, Germans, Swedes, Danes, and Norwegians not being included

Nationalities	Baptist	Congregational	Disciples	Evangelical Association	Methodist Episcopal	Methodist Episcopal South	Presbyterian	Presbyterian South	United Presbyterian	Reformed (Dutch)	Reformed (German)	Number Foreign Born
Albanian		1										
Armenian		27			3		5					
Bohemian }	21	35	1	41	7	41	1				3	400,000
Slovak }												13,000
Bulgarian	12	11	3	10			1					57,000
Chinese				1					1			78,000
Croatian												40,000
Cuban					4		1					179,000
Dutch	12	1								109		136,000
Finnish	24	42		15								120,000
French	2	10		8	10	6	10	1				103,000
Greek	2	15		1								1,000,000
Hebrew	58	29		6	54	8	74	3	16	5		1,354,000
Italian	2	10	1		35	4	9				1	68,000
Japanese					12	1	5					
Korean												
Lettish }	5											140,000
Lithuanian }												228,000
Magyar	19						34	5			9	222,000
Mexican	7	12					44	22				
Persian		1					1					
Polish	12	3	2		3		20					1,000,000
Portuguese	3	2			2							59,000
Roumanian	7											66,000
Russian }	8			1				1				80,000
Ruthenian }												17,000
Servian	1											123,000
Slovenian	2	1			1		4	1				
Syrian												

On the basis of the above facts, arrangements have been made by which an investigation will be conducted to ascertain what work needs to be done and can be done by Protestant bodies among people of foreign speech. The leadership of this investigation, in each race, is assigned to a man representing the denomination having the most largely developed work among that race. These sub-committees will report their findings to the Council, with recommendations as to work to be taken up, and as to the denomination which should be asked to assume it.

In addition to the above and kindred lines of activity, the Home Missions Council conducts each year the arrangements for Home Mission Week,

which is the week prior to Thanksgiving, and in which the churches are asked to present, in an especial way, the claims of Home Missions.

In many of the above undertakings the Council has the co-operation of the Council of Women for Home Missions, which represents the women's home mission organizations of nine denominations.

OUR FOREIGN-SPEAKING DEPARTMENTS

THE GERMAN DEPARTMENT

By Superintendent M. E. Eversz

If immigration from Germany has greatly diminished that from Russia continues in all its strength because the conditions in Russia producing it are unchanged. True, Uncle Sam is no longer rich enough to give us all a farm. But irrigated lands, railways, beetfields, general work in factories and on the roads still call for willing hands and brawny arms, and multitudes respond and secure better conditions of life.

It is no longer necessary to seek new communities to acquaint with our Congregational Zion. Our visit to Russia, the visits of laymen and ministers back and forth are doing this for us. The time has come when the second generation is seeking land farther west, becoming the nucleus of new communities which appeal to us for a minister. Often the fathers sell their valuable land to buy larger tracts for the sons, thus contributing to the natural growth of our work.

The Scope of the Work

Its task is not finished when we help them to the preached Word. Reverence for the church building is deeply ingrained, and no church is safely established until it has its church home. Poor as most of them are, struggling to provide shelter for the large family, and to make payments on borrowed money, it is remarkable how liberally they give of their poverty for this purpose.

Certain Synods are taking advantage of this condition. They go into a community and build a large church without taking subscriptions from the people, and appoint a minister, who says: "We are your real friends, come to church, send your children to our schools. We are not after yours but you. We will provide all."

Is it any wonder that such an appeal contrasts unfavorably with our one-third rule, and is often effective even with those who have come into the light? True these Synods later put the burden of debt and of the minister and teacher upon these churches. But they brought relief when the people were in a distressing pinch, and they put the burdens on when the people have become able to bear them. Surely there is still opportunity to enlarge our vision of things that are needful.

But the scope of our work takes in more than preacher and house of worship. Congregationalism cannot thrive without a good degree of intelligence and education. When Protestantism was sweeping over Germany, Catholicism stemmed the tide by a degree of education, viz: catechetical instruction. If this people is to become stable in the face of "isms" and de-

teriorating influences, they must be helped to *Christian* education. Let me emphasize the word *Christian*. No milk and water diet of utilitarianism, spiced criticism, and doubts will satisfy them. They have been reared on the simple Word of God. Their interpretation may often be fanciful, but they hold to its great central truths, and one cannot play Uzza with it and meet their needs.

The subscription of \$78,000 for an endowment, and the voluntary undertaking to raise it to \$100,000 from people who a few years ago were helped to seed wheat and partly-worn clothing speaks volumes. But the burden is heavy for those not trained to large giving. There were no large contributions. The money came almost wholly from small givers. With only one institution dedicated to this special work for so worthy an object, should we not as a church take up the work as it has never yet been done? We shall surely suffer a serious handicap and fail at a vital point without it.

The Growth of the Work

Twenty-five years ago we had about thirty-five churches in actual operation. Our next Kalender will contain the names of 232 churches. We then counted sixteen ministers, half of them in Iowa. We now have 108 in sixteen states. Fourteen churches were organized during the missionary year, and nine ministers reinforced our work, while nine churches and four parsonages were built and dedicated free of debt by the aid of our Church Building Society. Considering that our net gain in churches as a denomination was only sixteen, we feel that our showing is encouraging.

As our church membership has crossed the line into Canada, the hearts of Father and Mother in the States could not resist the appeal for help. Not only were contributions sent direct, but subscriptions were raised, which, with the aid of the Canada Missionary Society have put Missionary Willman into the field. And now the call is still more importunate for more men and money to sustain them.

The Outlook and Promise

The conditions in Russia remaining the same—and they are growing worse rather than better—the exodus will continue. The United States, with the attraction of those already here, will surely receive a good share of them. If we do our duty by them, they will become a strong addition to the spiritual life and vigor of our churches. Some of their young men will become leading citizens, ministers of the Gospel, and missionaries. The standards of the people are being elevated and their characters ennobled. They respond to the highest ideals. Shall we give them the conditions for the best development? It is ours to give the answer.

THE DANISH-NORWEGIAN DEPARTMENT

By Superintendent O. C. Grauer

This work is not entirely Congregational. Congregational churches have been formed by graduates of our Danish-Norwegian Institute of Chicago Theological Seminary. Independent Free Churches have been formed in various parts of the country by people from the Free Churches of Norway

and Denmark. These two groups of churches fellowship most happily through Danish-Norwegian associations, uniting also in the support of a weekly religious paper, *Evangelisten*.

Now and then one of the independent churches has become Congregational. There are about seventy churches, and about half of them are in our regular associations. Nearly all of them are served by Danish and Norwegian graduates of Chicago Seminary; in fact, there is no other school from which to secure trained pastors and teachers for them. These churches are scattered over the northern tier of states, stretching from the Atlantic to the Pacific. In addition to these organized churches, there are scores of little groups of Norwegian and Danish Christians that come together for worship, many having buildings called "prayer houses," but with no organization or trained leadership, any one being permitted to pray or preach or testify.

There are fifty-nine Danish or Norwegian ministers at work among the churches, most of them being graduates of our school in Chicago. This school had fourteen theological students last year. The school in Rushford, Minnesota, which is maintained entirely by the Danish-Norwegian churches, has an academy course, courses for young men and women wishing to do missionary work at home or abroad, and a preparatory course for candidates for the ministry. It had twenty-six students enrolled last year.

During the last year, four new churches were organized in the United States and two in Canada. Four new church buildings were dedicated and one parsonage built. One church building was made into a home for young women, with accommodations for thirty-five persons. The one in Chicago is managed and cared for by the Norwegian church with which it is connected. There are similar homes in Boston and Brooklyn, and an orphanage is maintained in Jersey City.

The evangelistic note is characteristic of these churches. They realize that their problem is not religion, for the people as a rule are religious, but the mass do not know a vital, spiritual religion, and so they work and pray for the Spirit's breathing upon the dry bones of a dead worship. They have their "tent missions," and six to eight tents, with evangelists, are kept busy during the warm weather, churches often growing out of this work. The young people are interested, and have organized orchestras and choirs as well as young people's societies. Song festivals are held regularly. Reality in religious experience, and to live according to God's word, is the great aim of the churches.

THE SLAVIC DEPARTMENT

By Superintendent O. C. Grauer

We have eighteen organized Slavic churches and fifteen mission fields ministering mainly to Bohemians, Slovaks, and Poles. Our Bulgarian missionary at Ellis Island gives a helping hand to Slavs belonging to other branches of the large and complex Slavic family. Our churches have sixteen Sunday-schools, thirteen Christian Endeavor Societies, and about a dozen woman's aid societies. The value of church property acquired by our Slavic churches amounts to over \$112,000. The people themselves raise about \$15,000 a year

for current expenses, and their contributions to missions last year averaged \$110.93 per church. Additions to membership during the last year averaged five members per church, mostly on confession of faith. The conversions reported exceeded considerably the number of those received into membership. There are twenty-five Slavic ministers in Congregational work, of whom fifteen are Bohemian, seven are Slovak, two are Polish, and one Bulgarian. There are nine trained women missionaries giving their whole time to Slavic work. The Slavic Department at Oberlin has fourteen students, and the Schauffler Missionary Training School, with its twenty-three students of sixteen nationalities, has some fifteen Slavic young women in training for missionary work among their own people. Our Slavic churches are scattered over eight states—Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Iowa. A new work has been started in South Dakota.

At a recent Slavic conference in Cleveland, Ohio, a permanent national organization was formed to be known as the Congregational Slavic Union. Its object is to bring the workers into closer fellowship and co-operation, to devise ways and means for more effective work, and to co-operate with the Slavic organizations of other denominations along interdenominational lines. Besides the Executive Committee, provision was made for a Committee on Education and Publication, and a Committee on Missions, to promote missionary and evangelistic work in the churches, and to help them to understand and use the apportionment system of giving. Steps were taken to secure the publication of religious papers for the different Slavic races by interdenominational co-operation and support.

The work of evangelization among the Slavs is necessarily slow, because it must grapple with the prejudice and ignorance caused by a formal and lifeless religious system on the one hand, and with atheism and infidelity on the other. And yet there are conquests constantly made for Christ and the true spiritual life and worship. The converts are often subject to intense persecution by priests and bigots, and some come to realize the meaning of the words of Jesus, "A man's foes shall be they of his own household." There are splendid examples of heroic endurance and patience and fidelity among these people, who have come into the light and liberty of Christ.

THE SWEDISH DEPARTMENT

By Superintendent Fridolf Risberg

The number of the Swedish Congregational churches is growing, but slowly. Eight years ago there were 105, with 8,156 members. At present there are 119, with 9,602 members. Almost all of them are located in the Northern states, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Pacific, from Perth Amboy, New Jersey, to Hoquiam, Washington. Most of them have been aided, at some time at least, by The Congregational Home Missionary Society and the Church Building Society. At present twenty-nine are aided by the national Society for a part of the year. The number remains about the same, for if we organize a church or two a year, one or two of the older ones come to self-support, which of course is a step in the right direction; or the same number decrease in membership so they cannot pay a pastor, even when

aided by the Society. These small churches still keep a kind of service. They have their houses of worship, where the few members who are left "come together around the word of God," as they say. They have their Sunday-schools and prayer meetings. Sometimes one of their own members preaches, sometimes a traveling minister, or our General Missionary comes and gives them a sermon.

Since I became Superintendent, six years ago, ten churches have been organized. Nine in the Northwest, where most of the Swedes in this country live, and where our earnest and active General Missionary, Rev. A. P. Nelson, works, and one in Pennsylvania. During the same time, seven churches have come to self-support, and are now quite strong and prosperous. They are located at St. Cloud and Spencer Brook, Minnesota; Chandlers Valley and Warren, Pennsylvania; Nora, Idaho; East Orange, New Jersey; and Missoula, Montana.

Although most of the members are Swedes, there are some Norwegians in nearly every church. Quite often in communities where Swedes are married to Norwegians the churches are called Scandanavian; but where the majority of the members are Swedes, and the pastor preaches in Swedish, the church belongs to the Swedish Department. Sometimes a church is turned over from one Department to another because of such conditions. The church at Fargo, North Dakota, once belonged to the Swedish Department, but is now under the care of the Danish-Norwegian. On the other hand, the congregation at Merrill, Wisconsin, which was once Norwegian, is now Swedish.

About one hundred and fifty hopeful conversions are reported each year, and about one hundred additions on confession of faith. But still the total number of members is not growing very rapidly, partly because the churches that become self-supporting are large and the number of new churches organized is small, and partly because the members move away to new fields—to Canada, California, and other places—and join churches there which do not belong to this Department.

The Swedish Department has had several general missionaries in the Northwest, but we have only one at present, the above named Rev. A. P. Nelson, who does the work of two. As the field is so large, and the Swedish population so numerous, we might with profit employ another, especially as the Superintendent is obliged to devote thirty weeks of the year to teaching in the Swedish Institute of Chicago Theological Seminary. However, from that Institute come most of our Swedish home missionaries. Seventeen of the ministers who preach to our twenty-nine churches are from the Institute, while eight have come to us from other sources. The majority of the pastors serving the other ninety Swedish churches in the denomination are also graduates or former students of Chicago Seminary.

THE FINNISH DEPARTMENT

By Superintendent K. F. Henrikson

The news of the opening of this Institute brightened the hope of our Finnish people and gave a new courage to our toiling ministers already in the field. Yes, it gave a new courage, because our dear work has been doomed to

a standstill and practically to a halt ever since the Finnish Congregational Institute closed its doors in Cambridge three years ago.

The twenty-two workers which that Institute trained in the time of its maintenance in Massachusetts, are now out in the Master's service in this country, in Canada, and in Finland. The Institute closed its doors at its most auspicious time, because just in that year there were a couple of the very brightest young men in the junior class, and more applications for the coming year had been received than in any of the previous years.

Now we have the new struggles—the struggles which every institution has in its beginning. But we have also a new opportunity for better work than ever before.

First, because this institution is now right in the center of our Finnish population, and just in the very spot where the loudest calls have always come to us—calls such as this: "Please send your men over here to preach for us the living Gospel."

Second, because our Institute is connected with the Seminary having the broadest experience in the very kind of qualification which the minister of our time is needing, especially among the immigrant people.

Third, because the immigration from Finland is greater now than ever before and is still growing, and because the Russians are driving them from their country, especially the young people. Our immigration officers should, therefore, have more sympathy in this the day of their struggle than ever before.

Fourth, the direct and only right way to the betterment of American citizenship is to give these young immigrant strangers the living Gospel; but to accomplish this, we must secure ministers qualified to do it. And who can be more adapted to prepare these than our Congregational body, which is the very plantation of the seventeenth century immigrants from Plymouth, now grown, strengthened, and fortified by the strong and well-equipped churches, schools, and every kind of organization needed to make war against our twentieth century "Indians"—which is ungodliness? Yes, we have the fortifications and ammunition. There is no need of sowing maize on our dear ones' graves for fear of our enemies, because there are new recruits coming in every week. Let us train them to do our battles. Then we need only say "Onward, Christian Soldiers, marching as to War."

SECRETARIAL PAPERS

OUR IMMIGRATION POLICY

By Rev. H. C. Herring, General Secretary

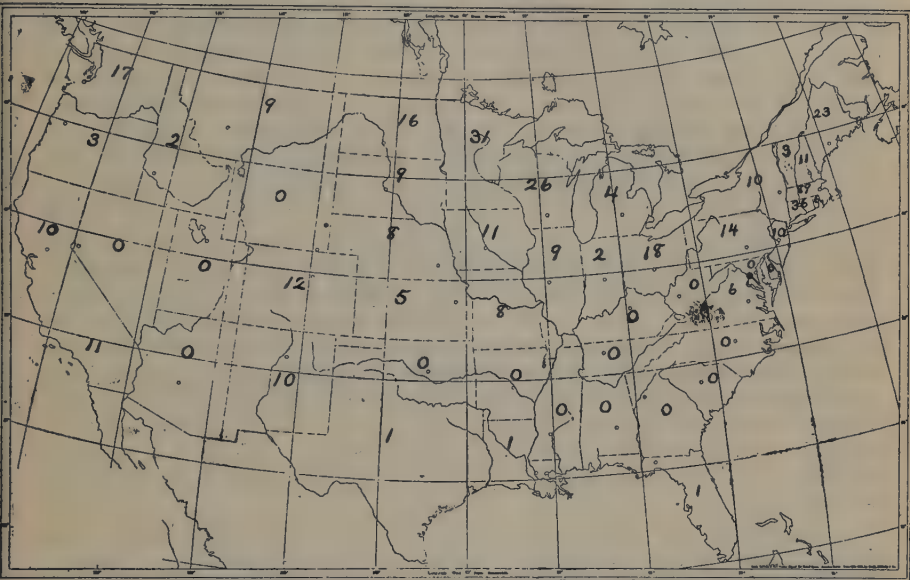
In the preceding pages we have sought to show the nature and the amount of the work carried on among our immigrant population by The Congregational Home Missionary Society and the state and city societies in federated relations with it. It now remains to describe the principles and policy which underlie this work. At the foundation there must necessarily be an estimate of the importance of this branch of home mission effort. The Society is of the clear conviction that it is hard to emphasize it too strongly. From the viewpoint of neighborly sympathy, the appeal is a powerful one. The lives and homes of these newcomers are beset with many perils. Disintegrating and destructive results often follow the transplanting process. The Church of Christ will be strangely lacking in the spirit of the Master if she does not extend her sympathy and aid to the lonely, burdened, and unprivileged strangers about her. Equally clear are the obligations of patriotism. The church as the chief servant of a righteous state can in no way busy herself so fruitfully as in the endeavor to mould the manifold elements of our nation into the unity which springs from a living faith in the simple gospel of Christ. If democracy is to triumph, the religion of Christ must triumph. Within the realm of social relationships a true democracy and a vital Christianity are one. Above all, the needs of sinful men and the dream of the coming kingdom of God compel us to set high value upon this work. We cannot be blind to the extraordinary nature of the opportunity given us. God has brought the representatives of all nations to our doors. Our concern for our brother across the sea must now be proven by our concern for our brother near at hand. To give him such welcome as no alien ever had in the world's history, to bring the saving power of the Christian gospel and the ministry of Christian institutions to bear upon his life, to so enlist him in service that by his letters to friends at home, and by his personal influence if he returns there, shall be created an evangelizing agency of unsurpassed effectiveness—all this and more is involved in home mission work among immigrants.

In the prosecution of this work the Society has a definite conception of its relation to other communions.

It is not engaged in a campaign of denominational aggrandizement nor is it seeking to proselyte from other bodies. It is simply endeavoring to render needed service in helpful relations to all other helpful services. This involves thoughtful co-operation with such bodies as are willing to co-operate. Through the Home Missions Council a constantly closer unity of effort in this great field is being effected. Concerted plans for exploring and allotting the different nationalities are being wrought out. Movements toward joint training schools for ministers and joint periodicals are on foot. The strange and wasteful competition which has too often disgraced Protestantism is being

replaced, so far as the relations of the home mission (organizations of evangelical churches are concerned) by a generous co-operation. In all this process The Congregational Home Missionary Society is actively and ardently enlisted.

It strives also to carry the same spirit into its relations with non-Protestant bodies in whose case co-operation is impossible, if for no other reason, because they will have none of it. Here, of course, the problem is difficult. We cannot ignore what appears to us the dead ceremonialism of some churches, the false and vicious teachings of others. We cannot proceed



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES AND MISSIONS IN FOREIGN LANGUAGES,
ARRANGED BY STATES

as if they were adequately caring for the souls whose welfare they profess to seek. The most and best we can do is to proclaim the gospel of Christ in its simplicity, to avoid controversy, to recognize the good in communions with whose principles and problems we have slender sympathy, and to direct our effort, not toward those who are in active connection with historic religious bodies, but toward the millions who have lapsed from the old faith and have not found a new one. This we seek to do. In the nature of the case our practice is not on the level with our purpose. Nor when we most perfectly realize our ideal do we escape the antagonism of the bodies who recognize our view of the church and the Gospel as destructive of theirs. The stories of persecution which are sadly commonplace in home mission offices would be a shock to many, perhaps to most, of our readers, if it seemed wise to publish them. All this cannot be helped. We can only pray and labor for the coming day of unity, with its one bond of love.

Necessarily, the Society is obliged to have a policy with reference to its foreign-speaking churches in their relation to English-speaking churches. It is a many-sided question. On the one hand, it is obvious that the use of a foreign language is to be temporary. Ultimately one tongue will be heard and ought to be heard in all our churches. On the other hand, no one with any knowledge of the situation can doubt that the foreign-speaking church should have a place in our fellowship for many, many years to come. Our policy must, therefore, be adjusted to both the immediate and the ultimate features of the case. In a general way this means for us that our foreign churches are given large liberty in working out their special problems, while at the same time we steadily endeavor to relate them to the general body of our churches, so that when the change of tongue comes they will already be at home in the larger fellowship. It is peculiarly easy to carry out the first portion of this program under our flexible policy. We are not obliged to insist that the groups of foreign-speaking Christians who are drawn to us shall bear a uniform name or stand aloof from other groups of like-minded people of their own nationality who are not led to affiliate themselves with us. A concrete illustration of this may be seen among the Scandinavians. A comparatively small number of Dano-Norwegian churches are definitely related to the Congregational body. But these are in close co-operation with perhaps three times as many "free" churches of various types which have been formed in protest against ceremonialism and ecclesiasticism. These allied churches hold an annual conference, own a publishing house, issue a paper, and in most ways co-operate as though they were all within a single fold. To us this appears an entirely desirable situation. How it will ultimately work out in its bearing upon our denominational life we do not know nor need to ask. It is sufficient to seek to go forward upon the path of fraternal helpfulness and broad sympathy.

In like way, our Swedish churches are bound by close ties to other groups of free churches and to the large body known as the Forbundet or Swedish Mission Church.

Not a few perplexities beset the endeavor to draw foreign and English churches together in close fellowship. It is not physically easy for those whose knowledge of English is imperfect to share the common life of their denomination. Then, too, in most cases they inherit a different religious tradition and atmosphere from that in which we were trained. Each nationality tends, therefore, to isolate itself from its fellows, not only of English but of other foreign speech as well. Nor are the English churches alert to the importance of close association. They easily forget the existence of the foreign churches. Often they are more aware of the Armenians in Adana than of those in their own city. Conferences, associations, and councils frequently fail to give recognition to the foreign ministry and laity who belong to their membership. In all this there is no deliberate fault or disregard of duty. It is the natural result of our preoccupied lives and our defective sympathies. But the injury is not thereby escaped. Very definitely and very thoughtfully must our churches address themselves to the task of bringing into living unity those whom differences of tongue and race have put asunder.

Last of all, it is the definite purpose and endeavor of the Society to make

its service among immigrant peoples one of breadth and variety. We face not merely the duty of presenting the Gospel of individual salvation in its simplicity and purity, but also that of translating the Gospel into terms of social helpfulness. How sorely the immigrant needs this, any one can see. He lives often in the congested quarter of a great city. His labor is hard and his wages small. His rights and duties as a citizen are very dimly understood. The injustice and oppression of our economic life bear hard upon him. He is a stranger in a strange land, separated from his kindred, often sore and lonely of heart. The church which is to get his attention and influence his future must prove itself helpful all along the pathetic line of his needs. We wish it were possible to say that our churches are doing this in a large and effective way. But we cannot. An evangelistic and social ministry as broad as suggested is only possible with a type and amount of leadership far beyond our resources of men or money. But this does not prevent our pursuing the ideal.

For many a long year to come the presence of a great immigrant population in our land will be a challenge to the faith and fidelity of the church of Christ. It is a source of satisfaction that the church of the Pilgrims has in some measure risen to the opportunity which her history and structure naturally create. The Home Missionary Society is seeking to lead forward upon the lines of its past achievement, and in discharge of its work to express in action the principles above outlined.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCHES AND MISSIONS AMONG FOREIGN BORN

German	109
Bohemian	26
Swedish	98
Dano-Norwegian	29
Italian	29
Welsh	9
Finnish	40
Armenian	27
Spanish	11
French	10
Syrian	1
Persian	1
Albanian	1
Greek	15
Portuguese	2
Polish	2
Japanese	2
Chinese	1
Swede-Finn	2
Slovak	16
Dutch	1
Bulgarian	1

CHRISTIAN ENDEAVOR AND THE IMMIGRANT

Rev. Reuben L. Breed, Assistant Secretary

The Christian Endeavor Society needs to hear the call of the new crusade. For its own sake it needs to be intimately connected with a large task, at once patriotic and religious, which will arouse it to a realization of its own strength. That task Christian Endeavor will find in the problem of immigration.

The Old Crusade

In the opening days of the eleventh century the talented young people of western Europe gathered by thousands around the banner of Christ, held aloft by Peter the Hermit. From the West to the East, across mountain and plain, they marched to wrest the supulchre of Jesus from the hands of the Saracens. "Deus vult"—God wills—was their watchword. But after two hundred years the struggle was abandoned, and the Saracen held undisputed sway in Palestine. "The jungle triumphed."

The Modern Crusade

To-day a new migration of the peoples is taking place. The East is now flinging itself upon the West. More are coming from the East to America each year than ever went from the West toward Palestine. They come, a million a year, from the backward, illiterate, and unfree nations of Europe. More than one-tenth of our entire population has come to us in immigrant ships in the last ten years. It is a vast army, in search of those three things for which America stands—economic opportunity, democracy, religious liberty.

This vast and varied multitude, ignorant of our language, our government, our social structure, our commercial life, and our broader Christian faith, is the field of this new crusade. For the immigrant's sake, for America's sake, for Christ's sake, let Christian Endeavor undertake this new crusade to Americanize and Christianize the alien in our midst. "Deus vult!"

These throngs from the East will foreignize us if we do not Americanize them. Alien clans, from backward races and out of almost feudal conditions, surge to-day into our great cities, which, even before their coming, were "democracy's storm centers." Consider our metropolis. It is to-day more a city in America than an *American* city. Within the confines of Greater New York is the largest Irish city in the world; here is a Jewish city fifteen times as large as Jerusalem; here is a German city than which Berlin alone is greater; and here is "Little Italy," exceeded in size only by Rome and Naples. What is true of New York is proportionately true of our other cities. The foreigner is here. Still more are coming this year, next year, and the year after.

The foreigner is not simply in our cities and mining towns. He is in construction camps on railway lines and aqueducts. He is in large cannery settlements in the country—*God's* country. Probably the immigrant is nowhere more separated from Americanizing influences than in these small rural communities. Great cities have their societies for immigrant aid, their social settlements, night schools, libraries, churches, and special missions for foreign-

ers. Most of these are lacking in the smaller cities, towns, and villages. Here, then, is a rare opportunity for the Christian Endeavor Society and the church of Jesus Christ.

What Christian Endeavor Societies Have Done for the Immigrant

They have given one meeting a year to the study of the subject of immigration. They have learned the general facts regarding it, the number of arrivals, their social and religious condition, and have listened to the story of home mission achievements among them. Some Christian Endeavor Societies have sent a few dollars to their denominational home mission boards for work among immigrants. And this is practically all! There are some few societies who do much more, but they are very few.

There are no signs on the horizon that Christian Endeavorers appreciate the vast opportunity for patriotic and Christly service which the presence of the immigrant in *their own* community affords. Too many societies act as though they thought the immigrant was a thousand miles away. The truth is that there are immigrant communities of considerable size within a stone's throw of nearly every Christian Endeavor Society.

In the capital city of one of our Western states a very energetic society helps support missionary work among the Armenians in Turkey. But the Armenians who are living in this same American city, themselves the product of Christian foreign missions, were compelled to knock for four successive years upon the door of the slender state home missionary treasury, four hundred miles away, before they could receive the small assistance necessary to support a pastor!

For two years, three Italian construction gangs, numbering upwards of five hundred men and boys, worked their way through the center of one of our most enlightened and prosperous Middle States. From this state large gifts are annually sent to support missionary work in Rome and Naples, but not one Christian church or Endeavor Society, in a half dozen counties, gave a thought to this half a thousand men. Is not the culture of the soul of the Italian in America as much commanded by our Lord as when he lives beneath the sunnier skies of Italy?

Why are we American Christians more loath to supply money and men to Christianize the foreigner in America than to send the Gospel to him in his native land?

No brighter page has been written since Pentecost than that describing the achievements of Christian missions among the Armenians and the Syrians, the Persians and the Japanese. We recall with a feeling akin to reverence the names of those who have gone out of Christian lands and laid down their lives for China or India or the Islands of the Sea. Too many Endeavorers have thought that because the way did not open to the foreign field all that remained for them was to send a substitute. And this *is* a valuable service.

But in these modern days God has opened a way to the Gentiles of which Saint Paul never dreamed. He has brought a million a year of these foreigners to your doors. You can be a missionary to the Gentiles—*at home*.

What Christian Endeavor Societies Can Do for the Immigrant

Not every Christian Endeavor Society can do all the things suggested, but every Christian Endeavor Society can do one or more of them.

I MAKE A SURVEY OF THE FIELD

Find out how many and what foreigners live in your district or city. Make a plat map, showing the location of the foreign colony or colonies, and indicate where they live and under what conditions. Locate also upon this map such Americanizing influences as schools (public and parochial), libraries, churches, settlements; also saloons and other places of baneful reputation. Inquire what use foreigners are making of these various institutions. You will be greatly surprised at the facts.

2 ESTABLISH CORDIAL RELATIONSHIP

Recall Marcus Aurelius, St. Augustine, Confucius, and Moses, and cease even to *think* "dago," "nigger," "chink," and "sheeney." Make yourself a "big brother" or "big sister" to some immigrant family.

3 STUDY THE HISTORY OF THE COUNTRIES FROM WHICH IMMIGRANTS COME

Christian Endeavor Societies in whose districts are Italian colonies should read some good history of modern Italy. We know more about Italy in the days of the Cæsars than of the Italy of to-day. Learn how Dante aroused the passion for liberty, and how it was expressed in the efforts of Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Cavour. The field of study is just as alluring for those in societies where the districts are populated by Poles, Bohemians, etc.

4 ESTABLISH CLASSES IN ENGLISH FOR FOREIGNERS

The one outstanding need of the foreigner is the English language. But do not duplicate effort. Where night schools exist, supported by the city, let Christian Endeavor Societies see that they are filled. In most of our towns and cities there are no night schools, and Christian Endeavor should supply the need.

The Society in South Church, New Britain, Connecticut, conducts the International School of that city, in which from twenty-five to thirty of its members serve as teachers of English to classes of Syrians, Armenians, Bohemians, etc. This school holds its sessions in the parish house, and many foreigners have been thus drawn into membership with the church.

5 HOLD ILLUSTRATED LECTURES ON AMERICAN HISTORY AND CIVICS

One of the anomalies of our immigration policy is that "the Bureau of Naturalization *requires* a knowledge of English and of American institutions, but in no way *provides* for any such instruction. This is left entirely to the politician or the philanthropist, with the result that the examinations are a farce and the process of citizenship undignified and superficial."

6 HOLD ILLUSTRATED LECTURES ON PUBLIC HEALTH, SANITATION, ETC.

The home conditions of most of our foreign-born here in America are totally different from those they have left behind them. Compare the Italian village home with a New York City tenement. The foreign-born mother needs to be instructed how to keep house, how to keep well, and how to keep clean, under this new environment. Co-operate with the health authorities in this work.

7 SECURE COPIES OF THE BIBLE IN THE LANGUAGE OF THE FOREIGNERS LIVING IN YOUR DISTRICT

Get these from the American Bible Society, and tactfully distribute them to families that do not possess a copy.

8 CO-OPERATE WITH THE FOREIGNER IN HIS OBSERVANCE OF SPECIAL NATIONAL DAYS

Join with the Italian in his observance of Columbus Day; with the Pole in his observance of Polish Constitutional Day; with the Hungarian in the Fourteenth of March, etc.

9 ESTABLISH A MISSION OR CHURCH FOR FOREIGNERS WHEN NEEDED

After you have learned the actual needs and have established cordial relationship with your foreign community, you will probably find that many desire to join a religious organization of a freer, broader type than they have known in the old country. This is the natural time for the establishment of a mission among them. All missions for foreigners have not been established after such careful investigation. Not all missions for foreigners have survived. Where it is at all possible, invite the foreigner to hold his church service in your own church. It will add worth and dignity to your entire organization. Remember they have come to America from the lands of cathedrals and temples, where overtopping every structure in the little village was the house of God.

10 HOLD INTERNATIONAL SOCIALS IN THE CHURCH OR PARISH HOUSE

A society in South Boston, Massachusetts, holds a Scandinavian social one month, an Italian social another month, and so on. The guests are invited to wear their national costumes. National songs and tableaux fill up the evening.

11 PROMOTE INTEREST ON THE PART OF YOUR SOCIETY AND CHURCH

Secure literature on immigration from your denominational home missionary society and circulate it among your members.

Borrow the excellent sets of stereopticon slides on immigration owned by The Congregational Home Missionary Society, and arrange for the giving of an illustrated address some Sunday or weekday evening. With proper publicity, your auditorium should be filled, your society and church interested, and their energies enlisted in this great task of keeping America Christian.

12 ARRANGE FOR A DISPLAY OF THE IMMIGRATION EXHIBIT OF THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

This exhibit of costumes, pictures, models, etc., dealing with immigrant life, together with the Ellis Island demonstration, may be given in your own church parlors, under your own auspices, and will prove as popular in your city as in Boston, Cincinnati, Baltimore, or Chicago.

13 SEEK EXPERT ADVICE

Send a statement of the immigrant conditions in your field, and of any problems that especially trouble you in this work, to the secretaries of the Home Missionary Society. They are in touch with experts in this line, and will gladly render you every assistance.

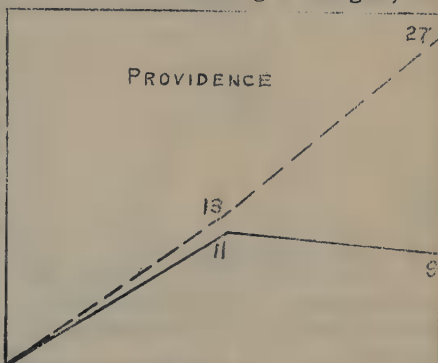
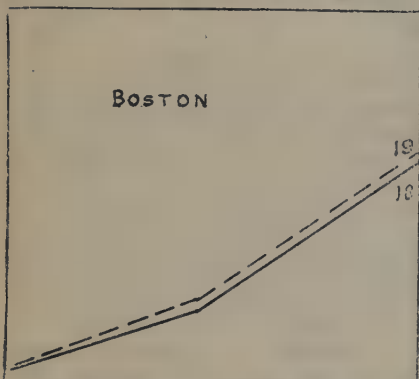
14 SEND AN ANNUAL GIFT TO THE CONGREGATIONAL HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

Designate it for work among foreigners in the United States. No more appropriate time for the collection of such gifts can be imagined than the Sunday preceding Washington's Birthday, or the Fourth of July, or Memorial Sunday.

THE CITY'S CHALLENGE TO THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

By Rev. H. F. Swartz, Associate Secretary

The conviction is well-nigh universal that the Congregational church, in common with the other evangelical bodies, is rapidly losing ground in the great cities. A recent report of the Federal Census Bureau carries some comfort in showing that the Christian bodies as a whole have been making a real gain, but this comfort is not shared by Congregationalists, because we all recognize the immense part of the movement to be credited to the Roman church and to the Lutheran bodies. Like Jeremiah, weeping over the city of his people, many of us lament the religious decay of the American city. Are we right in this gloom? Do we really know what we are talking about? There are accurate and strictly up-to-date figures to



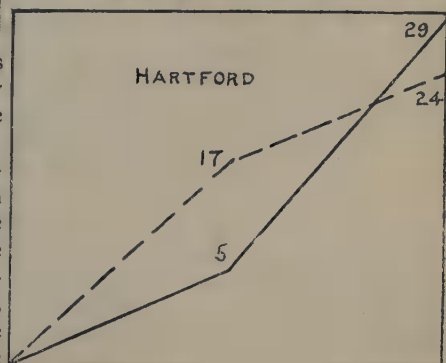
same dates. It must be remembered that the figures we are about to study relate solely to the Congregational church, for this is our specific business.

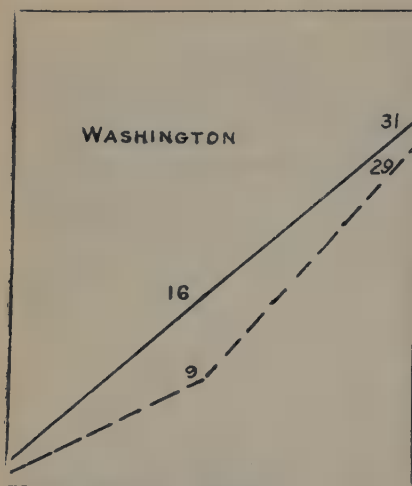
Fifteen great cities have been chosen for study, not because they would either flatter or condemn us, but for quite other reasons, to wit:

1. Wide geographical distribution.

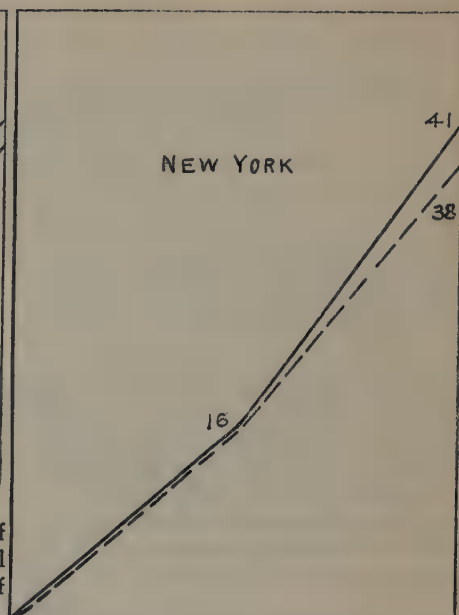
be had upon this subject. An analysis of the situation must clearly begin by learning the facts. Let us read the dispatches from the line of battle.

For this purpose there has been prepared a series of charts setting forth graphically the actual facts. These charts are reproduced herewith. The data are drawn from the Federal census reports for 1900, 1905, and 1910, as far as published, and also from the Congregational Year-Books of the





WASHINGTON

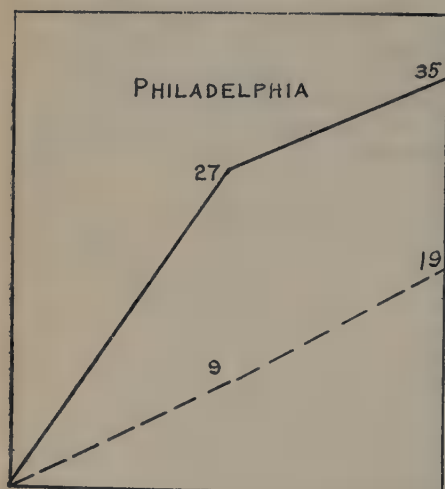


NEW YORK

2. Very large population.

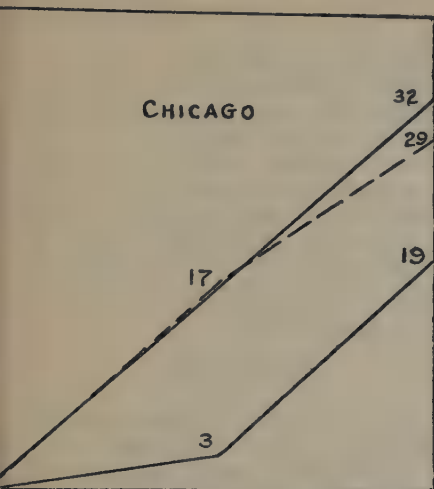
3. The possession of a group of well-organized Congregational churches, hence fairly representative of our work.

These cities are—Boston, Providence, Hartford, Greater New York, Philadelphia, Washington, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis, Denver, Los Angeles, Oakland, and Seattle. San Francisco was considered, but it was deemed that the wreckage of the great catastrophe would deprive the figures of their real significance.



PHILADELPHIA

On the charts, *time* is indicated by *horizontal* measurements, the total period being the ten years from 1900 to 1910. *Increase in population* and in *Congregational membership* has been reduced to percentages and plotted *vertically*. The broken line represents the growth in population in each city as named, and the solid line represents the growth in our membership in the same city. The divergence of the lines represents the relative gain or loss of the church in the whole population. When the solid line rises above the broken, we know that we have more Congregational communicants in every hundred of the population than we had in 1900; and when the solid line falls down, so have we.



Now let us read our dispatches from the front; they are the real news of the battle.

Boston

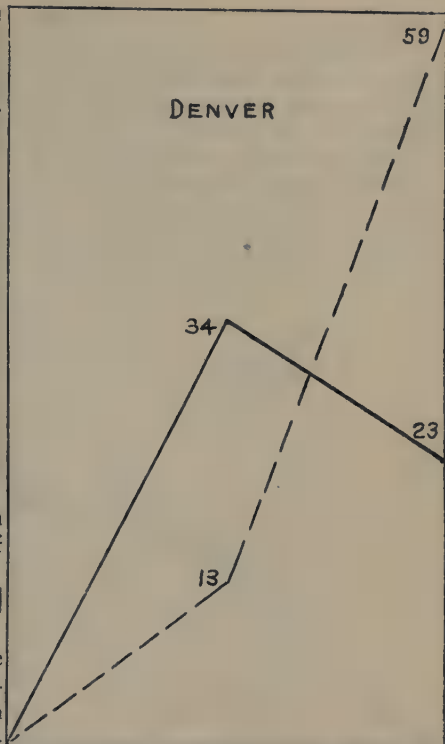
We will first learn the results of the conflict in Boston. Cambridge, Somerville, and Brookline are included in the totals, as representing the compact urban unit. In this great Congregational center, composed largely of Irish and Italians, we may be surprised to find our line of the church (18.1 per cent) running practically parallel with that for population (19.8 per cent). If the suburbs within ten miles were to be included as in fairness they well might be, the church would rise to 18.4 per cent. Boston is making good.

Providence

The population in Providence has been growing with great rapidity (27 per cent), the rate being half again that of Boston, and no one dare say that the growth is of Congregational stuff. For the first half of the decade the church kept up with the pace, but then came a slump (to 9 per cent) which the speaker cannot explain. Some local consideration must be involved.

Hartford

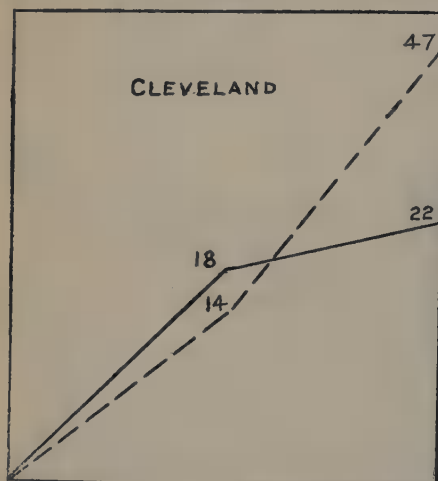
Of all the cities we are considering, Hartford has the greatest percentage of Congregationalists in the population; nevertheless the church has gained on the population. The crossing of the lines is probably due to an overestimate of the city's size in 1905; the break in the middle indicates this. The church gained 29 per cent in the ten years, as against 24 per cent for the city—a really fine showing.



New York

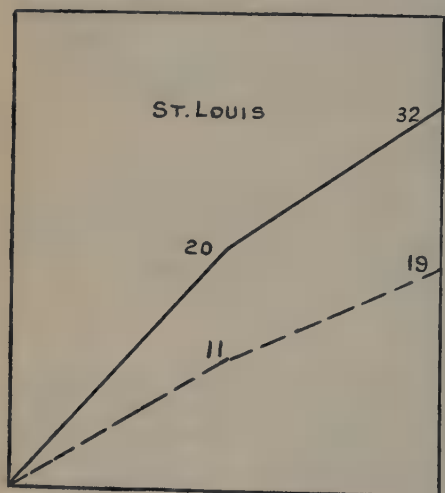
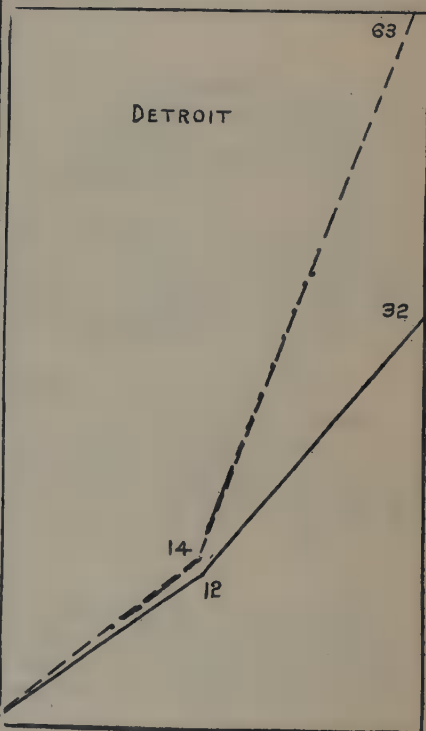
It is concerning New York that we hear the most pessimism. New York is the great sieve into which is annually thrown a million souls from Roman and Greek Catholic countries. Many a good prophet has asked to be excused from preaching in New York. Thus fortified for the worst, let us look.

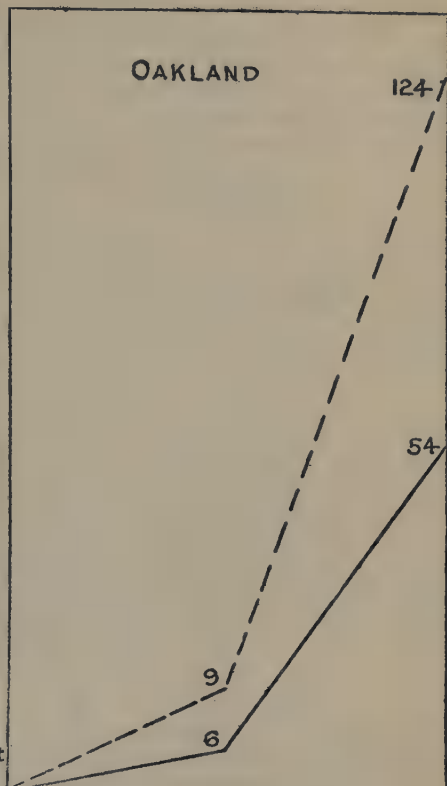
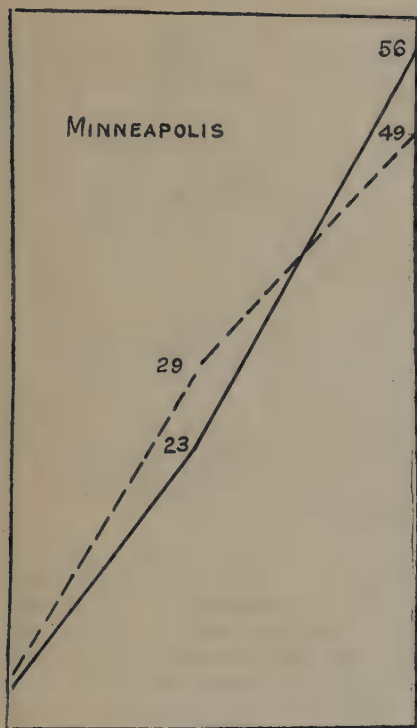
The population growth has been enormous (1,300,000, or 38 per cent), that we already know, but behold the solid line of Congregationalism, mounting by its side, an exact mate for five years, and for the last five years of greatest growth climbing ahead to 41 per cent. In spite of the millions of Jews and Greeks, we are more than holding our own, and we did not know it. The percentage of growth has been better than that of any other Eastern city.



Philadelphia

For Presbyterian reasons, Congregationalism has not had a strong record in Philadelphia. Some have ventured to prophesy our perpetual insignificance. To these prophets I would commend





the chart as food for thought. Don't prophesy until you are sure.

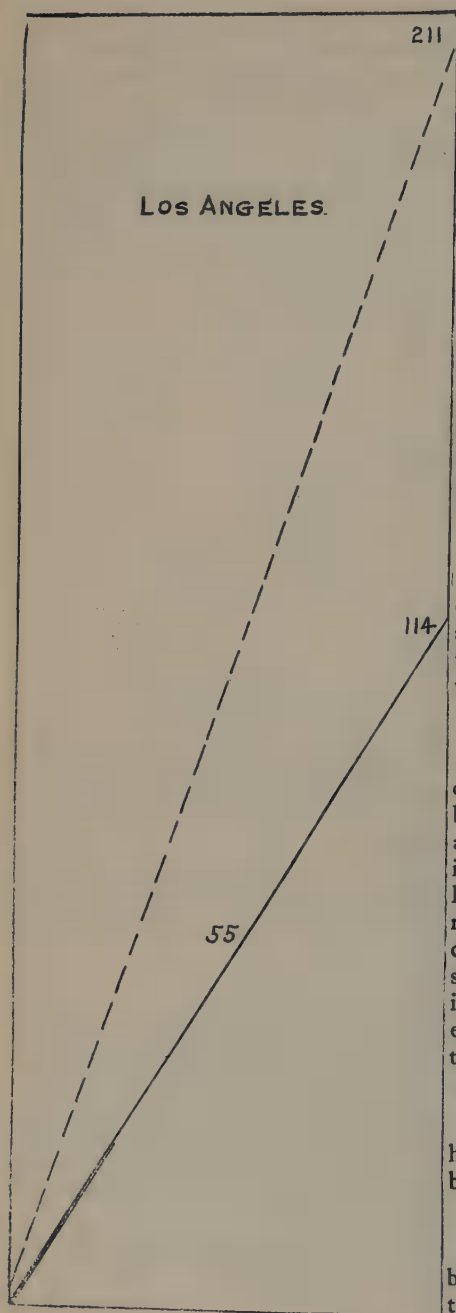
Washington

This city has the distinction of a very large colored population, which fact should be remembered in studying the lines, and a vast multitude of the white population finds here only a winter home. In spite of all this, the church has kept continuously ahead of the city.

Chicago

Here is a Babylon for your Nineveh. All of Cook County has been included in the figures. Both Gary and St. Louis, notwithstanding Chicago modesty, are considered as being out of the strictly suburban circle. Here, as in New York and Boston, we have a huge immigrant influx to count. The city grew 29 per cent. The first five years, the church lost ground, but the last five years have shown the rate accelerated, promising to bring the lines together again, the Congregational growth being 19 per cent. An instructive fact is that the growth of missionary churches (32 per cent) exceeds the city rate.

If we can even hold our own in Boston, New York, and Chicago, we have the soundest grounds for encouragement, and we are doing it.



St. Louis

These figures include Maplewood and Webster. The city has made a steady growth of a little less than 20 per cent, but our churches did in five years what it has taken the city ten years to accomplish; and in ten years we have run 13 per cent ahead in the comparison, to a total of 32 per cent.

Cleveland

We are very strong in Cleveland, but the growth in population has taken us by surprise. The church was keeping well ahead of the city until the last five years, when the population suddenly opened the throttle and advanced the spark and vanished in a burst of speed.

Detroit

The story of Detroit is a duplicate of that of Cleveland, as the circumstances are very similar. It is a sure thing that the churches will soon pick up the pace and again run ahead.

Denver

In Denver we have an anomalous condition. A magnificent gain in membership for half the period, and then a sharp drop. Here again, as in Providence, there must be some local cause not visible to us. It is not an injustice to say that these two cities, the only ones to show an absolute loss, are also, by strange coincidence, the ones without city church extension societies. It might pay to think about this.

Minneapolis

Minneapolis has added 48 per cent to her population, but the church is doing better, climbing to 56 per cent.

Los Angeles

Los Angeles has amazed the world by multiplying its population by more than three, the increase being 211 per

SEATTLE

194

184

69

23

cent. No large religious community can hope to grow at such rate and maintain even reasonable standards in the personal character of its membership. Congregationalism, however, has trod the straight and upward path to a gain of 114 per cent.

Oakland

For five years the city and the church ran in near company; then came the earthquake. We see what it did to the church, in 54 per cent, but the effect on the population was literally a boom.

Seattle

The census figures for Seattle show 194 per cent gain. But consider the solid line; it also rises to the marvellous altitude of 184 per cent. To Seattle, of all our cities of over one hundred thousand souls, is awarded the laurel wreath. This record will probably never be equalled anywhere within our borders.

The Average

The population of these fifteen cities was added, and the church membership was added, and from these totals, percentages were reckoned, which give the figures of increase for this last diagram—population, 36 per cent; church, 31 per cent. The Congregational church in the city has grown 31 per cent, while according to the figures submitted by the editor of the Year-Book, our church growth in the nation as a whole is 16 per cent. We have done nearly twice as well in the big city as in the rest of the nation, and much better than most of us dared to believe.

Having examined these cities in detail, we note that there are occasional local causes for loss, but that these losses are small and only temporary, and that in two-thirds of the cities the church growth has been substantially equal to or greater than that of the

city as a whole. We can draw no other conclusion than the happy one that our church is able to cope with the city. It is an utter denial of the facts to talk of the failure of Congregationalism in the great city. This excellent growth is not due to immigration nor to any adventitious aid, nor is it due in any large measure to the removal of our members from the country to the city. This latter increase is greatly overestimated. Every pastor who serves outside of New England can testify that he makes his membership out of everything but Congregational material. He hews it out of the native rock of humanity at large.

The Congregational Church in the city is fighting successfully.

The challenge just suits us.

SUMMARY

We therefore deduce the following truths:

The city is the great battlefield of the church.

The church, as we represent it, is substantially holding its own in the great cities.

The city church meets an environment different from its earlier history, and must utilize this environment for its development.

The foreigner is not a barrier to our success, but his children invite us to magnificently rewarded labors.

The tenements and rented homes are full of fine material, which we are actually working up.

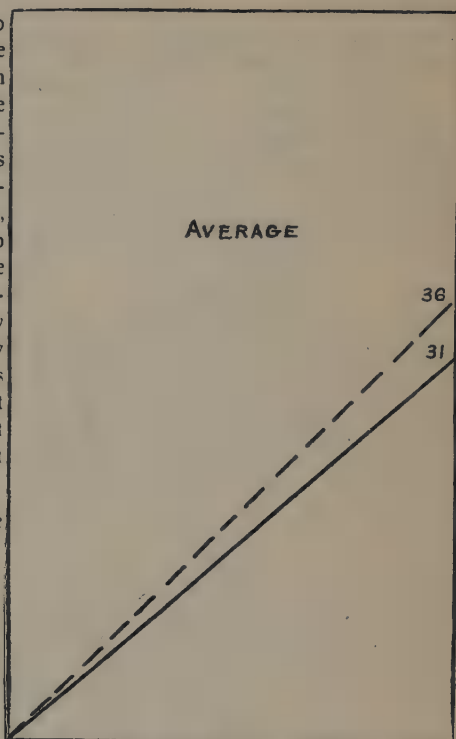
The Congregational church by its very composition is heartily interested in the working man, meeting him and ministering to him in ways he himself directs.

The city churches are finding great profit in an intimate co-operation in city church extension societies, by means of which the momentum of the whole group is delivered upon the head of every new entering wedge.

The work we are doing is good, but let us have more of it!

The challenge of the city to our church is to enter in and possess the land, for it is open and calling to us. Let our *methods* and *externals* be wisely adapted to the circumstances; let us equip a strong organization for extension enterprises.

Let our spirit be that of our Master who came to serve, and the reward will be the joy of success!



CONGREGATIONAL CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

<i>Name of City</i>	<i>Name of Correspondent</i>	<i>*Number churches aided</i>
Atlanta, Ga.	A. W. Farlinger	1
Boston, Mass.	Fred L. Norton	1
Buffalo, N. Y.	Walter H. Johnson	
Chicago, Ill.	Rev. J. C. Armstrong	35
Cincinnati, O.	Rev. Dwight M. Pratt	
Cleveland, O.	Rev. Luman H. Royce	12
Denver, Colo.	Rev. Robert Allingham	3
Detroit, Mich.	Alexis C. Angell	3
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Silas M. Wright	4
Los Angeles, Cal.	Rev. George F. Kengott	1
Milwaukee, Wis.	W. S. Liston	
Minneapolis, Minn.	Rev. Everett Leshner	5
New Haven, Conn.	Rev. O. E. Maurer	
New York, N. Y.	Rev. Charles W. Shelton	
Oakland, Cal.	C. Z. Merritt	
Peoria, Ill.	Clarence E. Comstock	
Philadelphia, Pa.	D. A. Waters	5
Portland, Ore.	Rev. D. B. Gray	2
St. Louis, Mo.	Rev. A. H. Armstrong	4
St. Paul, Minn.	John Copeland	
San Francisco, Cal.	Morris Marcus	
Seattle, Wash.	Rev. C. R. Gale	11
Spokane, Wash.	Rev. D. E. Wilson	3
Springfield, Mass.	J. Stuart Kirkham	
Tacoma, Wash.	S. S. Guthrie	
Toledo, O.	Charles H. Whitaker	
Hartford, Conn.	J. C. Harnish	
Kansas City, Mo.	Rev. H. D. Sheldon	2
San Diego, Cal.	Rev. Shelton Bissell	
Worcester, Mass.	Prof. Waldo Cutter	
Sioux City, Ia.	Rev. Wallace M. Short	1
Total		98

*The number of aided churches includes only those to which aid is given on account of the ministry. There are many other churches aided toward their physical equipment.

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY SECTIONS.

The following Table gives the number of missionaries, together with those engaged in superintending the work, each year of the Society's operations, under the geographical divisions of *Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Western States*, and also *Canada*.

Society's Year beginning 1826	New England States	Middle States	Southern and Southwestern States	Western States and Territories	Canada	Total
1-26-27	1	120	5	33	1	160
2-27-28	5	130	9	50	..	201
3-28-29	72	127	23	80	2	304
4-29-30	107	147	13	122	3	392
5-30-31	144	160	12	145	2	463
6-31-32	163	160	10	166	1	500
7-32-33	239	170	9	185	3	606
8-33-34	287	201	13	169	6	676
9-34-35	280	216	18	187	9	719
10-35-36	319	219	11	191	15	755
11-36-37	331	227	11	195	22	786
12-37-38	288	198	8	166	24	684
13-38-39	284	198	9	160	14	665
14-39-40	290	205	6	167	12	680
15-40-41	292	215	5	169	9	690
16-41-42	305	249	5	222	10	791
17-42-43	288	253	7	291	9	848
18-43-44	268	257	10	365	7	907
19-44-45	285	249	6	397	6	943
20-45-46	274	271	9	417	..	971
21-46-47	275	254	10	433	..	972
22-47-48	295	237	18	456	..	1,006
23-48-49	302	239	15	463	..	1,019
24-49-50	301	228	15	488	..	1,032
25-50-51	311	224	15	515	..	1,065
26-51-52	305	213	14	533	..	1,065
27-52-53	313	215	12	547	..	1,087
28-53-54	292	214	11	530	..	1,047
29-54-55	278	207	10	537	..	1,032
30-55-56	276	198	8	504	..	986
31-56-57	271	191	6	506	..	974
32-57-58	291	197	3	521	..	1,012
33-58-59	319	201	..	534	..	1,054
34-59-60	327	199	..	581	..	1,107
35-60-61	308	181	..	573	..	1,062
36-61-62	295	87	..	481	..	863
37-62-63	281	48	..	495	..	734
38-63-64	289	44	..	423	..	756
39-64-65	293	58	..	451	..	802
40-65-66	283	64	4	467	..	818
41-66-67	284	66	5	491	..	846
42-67-68	307	73	7	521	..	908
43-68-69	327	73	8	564	..	972
44-69-70	311	71	6	556	..	944
45-70-71	296	69	5	570	..	940
46-71-72	308	62	3	588	..	961
47-72-73	310	49	3	587	..	951
48-73-74	312	58	7	594	..	969
49-74-75	292	67	7	586	..	952
50-75-76	304	72	8	595	..	979
51-76-77	303	70	6	617	..	996
52-77-78	316	70	6	604	..	996
53-78-79	312	57	10	567	..	946
54-79-80	327	57	9	622	..	1,015
55-80-81	321	62	9	640	..	1,032
56-81-82	328	56	17	669	..	1,070
57-82-83	326	68	61	695	..	1,150
58-83-84	334	77	63	868	..	1,342
59-84-85	349	93	123	882	..	1,447
60-85-86	368	99	134	868	..	1,469
61-86-87	375	103	143	950	..	1,571
62-87-88	387	110	144	979	..	1,620
63-88-89	414	109	127	1,109	..	1,759
64-89-90	441	121	150	1,167	..	1,879
65-90-91	446	141	186	1,193	..	1,966
66-91-92	437	151	196	1,202	..	1,986
67-92-93	437	153	203	1,209	..	2,002
68-93-94	458	167	230	1,174	..	2,020
69-94-95	484	154	220	1,167	..	2,025
70-95-96	456	151	229	1,227	..	2,063

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY SECTIONS—Continued.

The following Table gives the number of missionaries, together with those engaged in superintending the work, each year of the Society's operations, under the geographical divisions of *Eastern, Middle, Southern, and Western States*, and also *Canada*.

Society's Year beginning 1826	New England States	Middle States	Southern and Southwestern States	Western States and Territories	Canada	Total
71-'96-'97	454	139	234	1,226	..	2,053
72-'97-'98	458	119	210	1,094	..	1,881
73-'98-'99	466	119	199	1,064	..	1,848
74-'99-1900	412	121	191	1,063	..	1,787
75-1900-'01	438	147	209	1,092	..	1,886
76-1901-'02	444	116	207	1,101	..	1,868
77-1902-'03	454	122	214	1,117	..	1,907
78-1903-'04	469	130	220	1,118	..	1,937
79-1904-'05	453	124	187	1,032	..	1,796
80-1905-'06	443	124	159	934	..	1,660
81-1906-'07	450	116	157	862	..	1,585
82-1907-'08	454	132	155	951	..	1,692
83-1908-'09	451	116	162	923	..	1,652
84-1909-'10	476	118	148	935	..	1,677
85-1910-'11	465	122	152	953	..	1,692
86-1911-'12	460	122	157	1,039	..	1,778
87-1912-'13	471	129	149	1,021	..	1,770

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES.

[illegible]

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES.

Society's Year, beginning 1826.	Sout'n States		WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES.																							
	Tennessee	Kentucky.	Ohio.	Indiana.	Illinois.	Missouri.	Michigan.	Wisconsin.	Iowa.	Minnesota.	Kansas.	Nebraska.	No. Dak.	So. Dak.	Colorado.	Wyoming.	Montana.	Utah.	Nevada.	Idaho.	California.	Oregon.	Wash'ton.	Alaska.	Cuba	
1-26-'27	2	4	16	3	2	3	4																			
2-27-'28	2	4	27	9	3	5	5																			
3-28-'29	3	3	43	12	8	6	5																			
4-29-'30	7	5	64	18	12	6	10																			
5-30-'31	5	9	74	23	17	5	12																			
6-31-'32	7	13	74	24	20	12	16																			
7-32-'33	11	13	80	26	23	12	20																			
8-33-'34	10	9	68	29	24	13	16																			
9-34-'35	13	7	85	26	29	10	16																			
10-35-'36	12	9	80	24	32	12	17	1	2																	
11-36-'37	12	7	72	31	31	9	29	1	2																	
12-37-'38	7		64	29	27	14	22	2	1																	
13-38-'39	6	1	56	26	31	12	22	3	3																	
14-39-'40	7		54	25	39	9	24	6	3																	
15-40-'41	8		53	21	42	5	26	8	6																	
16-41-'42	8		66	24	50	6	36	19	12																	
17-42-'43	6	1	75	33	65	20	46	28	16																	
18-43-'44	4	3	91	36	87	21	63	30	20																	
19-44-'45	3	7	99	46	95	20	65	34	28																	
20-45-'46	6	6	103	51	98	25	67	36	24																	
21-46-'47	6	8	95	59	92	21	77	44	20																	
22-47-'48	7	9	102	52	101	21	80	49	35														2			
23-48-'49	7	7	94	51	110	25	73	58	33														2			
24-49-'50	6	7	97	50	114	33	74	63	37	2													2			
25-50-'51	6	6	93	59	119	29	80	72	41	4													4			
26-51-'52	5	6	93	63	117	29	77	84	50	4													2			
27-52-'53	5	6	96	58	118	30	80	83	55	6													6			
28-53-'54	3	6	110	43	105	28	76	87	56	8													7			
29-54-'55	4	1	101	35	102	24	77	100	63	10	3												12			
30-55-'56	2	1	80	36	93	21	72	87	73	14	3	1											13			
31-56-'57	1	1	76	33	88	16	68	84	87	24	3	2											15			
32-57-'58	1	1	76	38	82	5	65	93	96	33	12	2											10			
33-58-'59	1	1	77	29	93		65	102	102	34	14	4											6			
34-59-'60	2	7	79	20	100		68	108	115	41	17	5											10			
35-60-'61	3	7	75	21	80	2	71	100	127	46	16	5											12			
36-61-'62			54	15	83	2	59	82	103	45	18	4											12			
37-62-'63			38	5	83	2	62	76	81	34	12	3											5			
38-63-'64			38	5	94	2	62	73	70	38	15	5											8			
39-64-'65			37	7	95	4	70	68	98	35	15	7											10			
40-65-'66	2		33	7	78	10	67	72	104	35	17	9											17			
41-66-'67	2		38	4	78	25	71	71	103	41	19	10											18			
42-67-'68	1		43	5	86	31	73	64	110	40	23	12											25			
43-68-'69	1		40	7	86	32	85	68	125	41	33	11											26			
44-69-'70	1		34	9	72	36	77	76	124	41	39	14											26			
45-70-'71	1		30	10	71	42	67	77	112	40	60	18											30			
46-71-'72	2		32	10	63	40	69	77	112	43	62	25											30			
47-72-'73	1		30	9	59	35	78	70	100	48	67	35											30			
48-73-'74	2		37	5	53	35	80	60	100	49	70	44											30			
49-74-'75	1		39	6	51	33	78	67	94	56	69	41											31			
50-75-'76	1		27	10	54	28	76	72	92	60	75	40											33			
51-76-'77	1		21	8	45	30	85	60	83	61	85	67											33			
52-77-'78	2		26	8	44	32	85	66	80	55	91	52											27			
53-78-'79	2	1	23	7	43	28	75	56	86	55	90	49											24			
54-79-'80	1	1	25	7	55	21	87	59	85	60	102	52											28			
55-80-'81	1	1	21	8	48	30	95	54	76	58	107	59	3										20			
56-81-'82	1	1	26	8	44	27	93	57	67	70	93	50	10										35			
57-82-'83	1	1	33	9	45	36	112	57	62	71	80	61	17										36			
58-83-'84	2		41	13	51	45	130	51	62	98	102	83	37										45			
59-84-'85	2		39	13	60	51	135	64	74	87	105	91	28										58			
60-85-'86	2		43	9	54	54	126	40	78	101	97	87	33										62			
61-86-'87	3		38	8	60	54	123	50	79	102	105	113	34										76			
62-87-'88	3		47	11	60	48	131	72	80	92	102	90	34										76			
63-88-'89	2	1	43	25	63	56	148	83	90	115	98	95	34										86			
64-89-'90	2	1	46	31	68	56	149	80	105	133	79	90	39										96			
65-90-'91	1	2	49	40	72	62	124	87	108	121	78	89	36										94			
66-91-'92	1	1	47	36	76	64	126	100	114	141	65	97	38										101			

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES—Continued.

Society's Year, beginning 1826	EASTERN STATES						MIDDLE STATES				SOUTHERN STATES																	
	Maine	N. Hampshire	Vermont	Massachusetts	Rhode Island	Connecticut	New York	New Jersey	Pennsylvania	Delaware	Maryland	Dist. Columbia	Virginia	W. Virginia	N. Carolina	S. Carolina	Georgia	Alabama	Mississippi	Louisiana	Arkansas	Florida	Texas	Indian Ter.	Oklahoma	New Mexico	Arizona	Mexico
67-'92-'93 ..	124	68	59	131	14	53	94	16	40	..	3	1	2	..	2	..	35	25	..	9	9	31	12	33	..	11	3	
68-'93-'94 ..	140	64	61	124	14	55	104	14	45	..	3	1	..	..	2	..	27	32	..	12	10	32	13	14	41	6	2	
69-'94-'95 ..	141	71	66	132	15	59	95	12	44	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	26	33	..	..	9	29	13	..	..	..	..	..
70-'95-'96 ..	116	54	73	141	12	60	98	10	45	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	23	35	..	..	9	29	13	..	..	..	..	..
71-'96-'97 ..	112	59	65	136	14	68	97	10	37	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	23	41	..	..	9	29	13	..	..	..	..	..
72-'97-'98 ..	108	56	62	142	15	75	72	12	31	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	30	47	..	..	9	29	13	..	..	..	..	..
73-'98-'99 ..	107	54	60	143	15	82	66	10	39	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	18	40	..	..	9	29	13	..	..	..	..	..
74-'99-1900 ..	73	52	56	141	16	74	68	11	37	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	62	37	..	..	9	29	13	..	..	..	..	..
75-'00-'01 ..	82	54	56	141	16	87	83	13	46	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	20	38	..	..	6	33	12	..	..	..	..	..
76-'01-'02 ..	87	56	57	154	15	75	57	9	45	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	25	48	..	..	4	33	12	..	..	..	..	..
77-'02-'03 ..	89	51	62	161	17	74	62	9	46	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	35	35	..	..	7	33	12	..	..	..	..	..
78-'03-'04 ..	98	51	53	159	20	88	76	9	41	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	40	31	..	..	8	33	12	..	..	..	..	..
79-'04-'05 ..	88	53	56	157	14	85	71	11	39	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	43	16	..	..	5	27	9	..	..	..	..	..
80-'05-'06 ..	95	50	48	147	17	86	76	10	34	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	32	9	..	..	4	125	9	..	..	..	..	..
81-'06-'07 ..	97	47	53	151	14	83	71	8	34	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	32	10	..	..	3	11	9	..	..	..	..	..
82-'07-'08 ..	96	48	50	165	15	80	82	10	36	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	26	19	..	..	8	117	16	..	..	..	..	..
83-'08-'09 ..	94	51	49	163	14	80	66	9	38	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	25	15	..	..	8	122	13	..	..	..	..	..
84-'09-'10 ..	97	67	52	162	15	83	70	11	35	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	26	15	..	..	6	118	13	..	..	..	..	..
85-'10-'11 ..	102	67	47	163	15	71	69	11	38	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	28	12	..	..	7	118	10	..	..	..	..	..
86-'11-'12 ..	90	63	45	163	12	87	65	18	39	..	..	..	1	..	3	..	27	13	..	..	7	119	9	..	..	..	..	..
87-'12-'13 ..	96	57	41	163	15	83	72	18	38	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	19	13	..	..	7	122	17	..	..	..	..	..

Each State is here given credit for services of minister, though he may have served in other States.

REMARKS ON THE TABLES.—1. At the organization of the American Home Missionary Society, in 1826, the missionaries of the United Domestic Missionary Society, whose responsibilities it assumed, were transferred to it, and the greater portion of them were in commission in the State of New York.

2. The Massachusetts Home Missionary Society, the New Hampshire Home Missionary Society, and the Vermont Domestic Missionary Society, became integral parts of the National Society in the second year of its operations, the Maine Missionary Society in the third year, and the Connecticut Missionary Society in the sixth year.

3. In 1845 the missions of this Society in Canada were, by an amicable arrangement with the British Colonial Missionary Society, transferred to the care of that institution.

DISTRIBUTION OF MISSIONARIES BY STATES—Continued.

Society's Year, beginning 1826	Sout'n States		WESTERN STATES AND TERRITORIES																									
	Tennessee	Kentucky	Ohio	Indiana	Illinois	Missouri	Michigan	Wisconsin	Iowa	Minnesota	Kansas	Nebraska	No. Dakota	So. Dakota	Colorado	Wyoming	Montana	Utah	Nevada	Idaho	California	Oregon	Wash'ton	Alaska	Cuba			
67-'92-'93..	2	1	44	26	86	58	126	91	123	108	67	104	42	93	42	12	13	15	1	8	104	30	62	..	..	
68-'93-'94..	4	..	47	34	79	46	119	82	114	112	61	108	40	96	37	12	14	9	2	7	99	28	66	..	..	
69-'94-'95..	3	..	44	29	75	47	136	87	109	101	59	94	35	97	51	12	11	10	2	8	94	31	71	..	..	
70-'95-'96..	2	..	47	30	154	54	88	84	91	116	60	101	36	95	55	15	10	11	1	8	105	29	79	..	..	
71-'96-'97..	4	..	48	33	138	51	76	87	90	108	69	103	45	99	49	18	9	10	1	8	106	32	87	..	..	
72-'97-'98..	3	..	35	30	102	45	69	81	94	100	50	97	38	96	40	17	8	6	2	10	100	29	82	..	..	
73-'98-'99..	2	..	38	29	97	41	71	86	91	101	40	94	41	90	43	14	9	11	1	14	85	26	73	1	..			
74-'99-1900	2	..	40	31	82	38	74	86	95	96	41	89	41	98	40	15	9	13	1	13	85	29	74	2	6			
75-'00-'01..	2	..	36	28	99	43	82	69	93	111	34	80	45	98	43	13	12	11	3	13	94	26	85	5	3			
76-'01-'02..	2	2	37	29	92	32	85	75	95	105	30	97	50	88	57	11	15	7	1	16	87	28	79	5	4			
77-'02-'03..	2	1	37	28	90	37	79	75	95	102	36	97	55	96	47	14	15	12	1	19	84	28	83	4	6			
78-'03-'04..	2	1	31	31	78	33	81	63	86	111	40	94	63	88	53	17	19	11	..	19	94	33	80	4	6			
79-'04-'05..	2	1	34	24	78	33	81	68	86	98	40	75	51	79	44	12	15	10	..	17	86	26	89	2	7			
80-'05-'06..	3	1	42	20	79	27	74	57	75	85	49	70	51	72	35	9	13	8	..	18	74	27	60	2	7			
81-'06-'07..	2	1	38	18	40	26	57	68	75	72	50	77	45	70	30	14	16	8	..	18	83	22	51	2	5			
82-'07-'08..	2	..	39	14	30	16	76	69	69	100	56	43	66	78	40	14	15	5	..	15	93	34	78	..	7			
83-'08-'09..	2	..	42	14	40	18	72	65	70	74	49	42	69	68	34	20	26	6	..	13	88	40	81	1	7			
84-'09-'10..	2	..	41	14	47	21	80	59	66	78	39	46	76	59	39	18	30	6	..	16	90	28	89	2	..			
85-'10-'11..	2	..	39	18	37	23	70	64	64	67	39	48	88	73	41	17	47	6	..	13	94	29	84	3	..			
86-'11-'12..	2	..	43	21	77	24	78	74	55	59	33	44	80	76	47	25	52	6	..	16	97	27	100	4	..			
87-'12-'13..	1	..	41	19	103	26	74	74	53	36	25	42	92	76	49	25	53	6	..	17	99	37	96	2	..			

4. In the Table will be seen the progress which has been made year by year in the newer States of the West, as they have severally come into being and presented fields of peculiar promise for missionary culture. When this Society was formed, *Indiana* and *Illinois* were in their infancy, *Michigan* was at that time, and for ten years subsequent, a Territory; in 1825 it had but one Presbyterian or Congregational minister, and he was a missionary. *Wisconsin* remained, eight years after the organization of this Society, the almost undisputed home of the Indian. *Iowa* was not organized as a Territory till 1838. *Oregon* was reached by our first missionary there in the summer of 1848, after a voyage of many months by way of the Sandwich Islands. Our first missionaries to *California* sailed from New York in December, 1843. Our first missionary to *Minnesota* commenced his labors at St. Paul in July, 1849.

5. It should be borne in mind that the number of missionaries in these newer States and Territories, as well as those that have been longer cultivated, gives but an imperfect idea of the ground that has been occupied by missionary enterprise. Churches every year become independent, and others are taken up in their stead.

GENERAL COMPARATIVE RESULTS.

Society's Year, beginning 1826	Receipts	Expendi- tures	No. of mis- sionaries.	Not in commis- sion the pre- ceding year	No. of congre- gations and missionary dis- tricts	Years of labor	Additions to Churches	Sunday-schools and Bible classes	Average ex- pense for a year's labor	Average ex- pense for a missionary
1-26-27	\$18,140 76	\$13,984 17	169	68	196	110	not rep.	not rep.	127	83
2-27-28	20,035 78	17,840 22	201	80	244	133	1,000	306	134	80
3-28-29	26,907 31	26,814 06	304	160	401	186	1,678	423	144	88
4-29-30	33,929 44	42,429 50	392	166	500	274	1,959	572	155	108
5-30-31	48,124 73	47,247 60	403	164	577	204	2,532	700	160	102
6-31-32	49,422 12	52,808 39	509	158	745	361	6,126	783	146	104
7-32-33	68,627 17	66,277 96	606	200	801	417	4,284	1,148	159	100
8-33-34	78,911 44	80,015 76	676	200	899	463	2,736	Pupils.	172	118
9-34-35	88,863 22	83,394 28	719	204	1,050	490	3,300	52,000	170	116
10-35-36	101,595 15	92,108 94	755	249	1,000	545	3,750	65,000	160	122
11-36-37	85,701 59	99,520 72	810	232	1,025	554	3,752	80,000	180	123
12-37-38	86,522 45	85,066 26	684	123	840	438	3,376	67,000	194	124
13-38-39	82,504 63	82,655 64	665	201	794	473	3,920	58,500	175	124
14-39-40	78,345 20	78,533 80	680	194	842	486	4,750	60,000	162	115
15-40-41	85,413 34	84,864 06	690	178	862	501	4,618	54,100	169	123
16-41-42	92,463 64	94,300 14	791	248	987	594	5,514	64,300	159	119
17-42-43	99,812 84	98,215 11	848	225	1,047	657	8,223	68,400	149	116
18-43-44	101,994 00	104,276 47	907	237	1,245	665	7,693	60,300	157	115
19-44-45	121,940 28	118,360 12	943	209	1,285	730	4,929	60,000	160	126
20-45-46	125,124 70	126,193 15	971	223	1,453	706	5,311	76,700	166	130
21-46-47	116,717 94	119,179 40	972	189	1,470	713	4,400	73,000	167	123
22-47-48	140,197 10	139,233 34	1,006	205	1,447	773	5,020	77,000	180	138
23-48-49	145,925 91	143,771 07	1,019	192	1,510	808	5,550	83,500	178	141
24-49-50	157,160 78	145,456 00	1,032	205	1,575	812	6,682	75,000	179	141
25-50-51	150,040 25	153,817 90	1,065	211	1,820	853	6,678	70,000	180	144
26-51-52	160,602 25	162,831 14	1,065	204	1,948	862	6,820	66,500	189	153
27-52-53	171,734 24	174,439 24	1,087	213	2,160	870	6,729	72,500	190	160
28-53-54	191,209 07	184,025 76	1,047	167	2,140	870	6,025	65,400	212	176
29-54-55	180,136 60	177,717 34	1,032	180	2,124	815	5,634	64,800	218	171
30-55-56	193,548 37	186,611 02	986	187	1,905	775	5,602	60,000	241	189
31-56-57	178,060 68	180,550 44	974	201	1,985	780	5,550	62,500	231	185
32-57-58	175,971 37	190,735 70	1,012	242	2,034	795	6,784	65,500	240	188
33-58-59	188,139 29	187,034 41	1,054	250	2,125	810	8,791	67,300	231	178
34-59-60	185,216 17	192,737 69	1,107	260	2,175	868	6,287	72,200	222	174
35-60-61	183,761 80	183,762 70	1,062	212	2,025	835	5,600	70,000	220	173
36-61-62	163,852 51	158,336 33	863	153	1,668	612	4,007	60,300	259	183
37-62-63	164,884 20	134,991 08	734	155	1,455	562	3,108	54,000	240	184
38-63-64	195,537 80	149,325 58	756	176	1,518	603	3,992	55,200	248	198
39-64-65	186,897 50	180,095 39	802	100	1,575	635	3,820	58,600	299	237
40-65-66	221,191 85	208,811 18	818	186	1,594	643	3,924	61,200	325	255
41-66-67	212,567 63	227,063 97	846	208	1,645	655	5,959	64,000	348	269
42-67-68	217,577 25	254,668 65	908	250	1,710	702	6,214	66,300	364	282
43-68-69	244,390 96	274,025 32	972	246	1,956	734	6,470	75,300	374	282
44-69-70	283,102 87	270,927 58	944	246	1,836	693	6,404	75,750	360	287
45-70-71	246,567 26	267,555 27	940	227	1,957	716	5,833	71,500	368	284
46-71-72	294,566 86	281,182 50	961	236	2,011	762	6,358	76,500	369	293
47-72-73	267,691 42	278,830 24	951	217	2,145	714	5,725	74,000	391	293
48-73-74	290,120 34	287,662 91	960	241	2,195	726	5,421	74,700	395	297
49-74-75	308,896 82	266,789 65	952	214	2,223	701	6,361	80,750	423	311
50-75-76	310,027 62	309,871 84	970	240	2,325	734	7,360	85,370	422	317
51-76-77	293,712 62	310,604 11	966	234	2,196	727	8,065	86,300	442	311
52-77-78	284,486 44	284,540 71	906	209	2,237	739	7,578	91,762	385	286
53-78-79	273,691 53	260,330 29	946	199	2,126	710	5,232	87,573	367	275
54-79-80	266,720 41	259,709 86	1,015	256	2,308	761	5,598	90,724	341	256
55-80-81	290,953 72	284,414 22	1,032	235	2,653	783	5,922	99,898	303	276
56-81-82	340,778 47	339,705 04	1,070	262	2,568	799	6,032	104,308	425	318
57-82-83	370,981 56	354,105 80	1,150	301	2,959	817	6,527	106,638	433	308
58-83-84	385,004 10	419,449 45	1,342	491	2,930	962	7,907	116,314	436	312
59-84-85	451,767 66	460,722 83	1,447	380	2,990	1,017	8,734	118,000	453	318
60-85-86	524,544 93	498,700 16	1,469	372	3,005	1,058	9,050	120,000	471	324
61-86-87	482,070 60	507,088 79	1,571	392	3,063	1,117	10,031	129,350	454	312
62-87-88	548,720 87	511,641 56	1,620	361	3,084	1,173	10,012	129,462	436	316
63-88-89	542,251 00	510,604 11	1,759	478	3,155	1,249	10,326	134,395	478	339
64-89-90	671,171 39	663,978 31	1,879	452	3,251	1,294	10,550	141,975	467	322
65-90-91	635,180 45	671,127 23	1,966	496	3,270	1,318	11,320	154,722	500	341
66-91-92	662,780 28	686,395 01	1,986	441	3,389	1,360	9,744	159,206	595	346
67-92-93	738,081 29	689,026 12	2,002	404	3,841	1,391	11,232	159,300	494	343
68-93-94	621,608 56	701,441 16	2,010	547	3,930	1,437	12,784	164,050	488	349
69-94-95	627,600 14	678,003 50	1,007	655	4,104	1,430	13,040	180,813	472	340

GENERAL COMPARATIVE RESULTS—Continued.

Society's Year, beginning 1826	Receipts	Expendi- tures	No. of mis- sionaries	Not in commis- sion the preced- ing year	No. of congre- gations and missionary dis- tricts	Years of labor	Additions to Churches	Sunday-schools and Bible classes	Average ex- pense for a year's labor	Average ex- pense for a missionary
70-'95-'96...	\$777,747 95	\$699,855 36	2,038	693	4,110	1,509	12,138	186,343	\$464	\$343
71-'96-'97...	588,318 52	651,491 11	2,026	411	3,091	1,477	11,796	172,784	441	322
72-'97-'98...	592,227 86	590,597 45	1,859	380	2,758	1,431	9,193	159,116	413	318
73-'98-'99...	516,245 79	535,037 49	1,824	464	2,875	1,357	7,794	146,604	394	293
74-'99-1900...	532,336 08	520,835 82	1,762	459	2,591	1,339	7,400	142,812	389	296
75-1900-'01...	538,986 35	494,139 71	1,863	484	2,741	1,323	8,115	147,274	373	265
76-1901-'02...	602,462 24	548,676 55	1,845	422	2,484	1,359	7,305	133,378	404	297
77-1902-'03...	560,517 30	547,014 51	1,871	397	2,573	1,350	8,250	141,269	405	229
78-1903-'04...	444,501 27	570,629 91	1,916	388	2,613	1,357	8,940	140,680	420	298
79-1904-'05...	476,760 54	534,921 17	1,742	335	2,302	1,298	6,618	122,769	412	307
80-1905-'06...	494,329 73	497,601 99	1,641	338	2,216	1,157	7,315	115,824	430	303
81-1906-'07...	478,576 57	474,532 01	1,572	344	1,881	1,011	5,547	99,519	469	302
82-1907-'08...	544,720 11	511,079 31	1,677	.....	2,312	1,220	.....	.....	419	305
83-1908-'09...	522,975 51	515,773 41	1,642	.....	2,316	1,161	.....	.....	444	314
84-1909-'10...	662,175 19	519,670 86	1,663	.....	2,304	1,213	.....	.....	428	330
85-1910-'11...	531,999 07	562,260 68	1,692	.....	2,382	1,217	.....	.....	428	308
86-1911-'12...	594,691 18	590,932 81	1,778	.....	2,513	1,338	6,285	111,626	442	332
87-1912-'13...	620,929 06	602,932 92	1,770	.....	2,547	1,256	7,080	123,501	480	345

1. The total receipts of the National Society, plus total receipts of its Constituent State Societies on their own fields for the eighty-six years, are \$26,718,194.46.

2. The total years of labor are 73,853.

3. The average expenditure for a year of missionary labor includes the entire cost to the Society of obtaining the missionary, defraying his expense to his field, and sustaining him on it, as well as the average proportion of all the expenses in conducting the institution.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

CONDENSED STATEMENT OF CURRENT ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR

RECEIPTS

Contributions		
Churches	\$57,208.95	
Sunday-schools	2,155.72	
C. E. Societies	514.51	
Women's Societies	14,733.45	
Individuals	20,914.76	\$95,527.39

Amount Received from Constituent State Societies on Percentage Plan:

California (North)	\$ 392.67	
California (South)	874.74	
Connecticut	7,504.28	
Illinois	2,398.07	
Iowa	3,018.60	
Kansas	359.36	
Michigan	1,963.57	
Maine	737.50	
Massachusetts	4,922.58	
Minnesota	434.84	
Missouri	441.97	
Nebraska	500.00	
New Hampshire	2,256.56	
New York	778.63	
Ohio	1,837.17	
Rhode Island	308.86	
Vermont	972.83	
Washington	489.07	
Wisconsin	1,294.87	31,486.17
		<u>\$127,013.56</u>

Legacies		\$166,522.97	
Less Legal and Estate Expenses	\$ 1,333.69		
Less Legacy Equalization Fund	35,000.00	36,333.69	\$130,189.28
Income from Investments	24,988.07		
Estate of S. E. Sage	5,000.00	29,988.07	
Less Interest Paid on Conditional Gifts	12,200.54		
Less Interest on Loans	186.39	12,386.93	17,601.14
			<u>\$274,803.98</u>
Cash Balance, March 31, 1912			200.03
			<u>\$275,004.01</u>

Receipts of Constituent State Societies

	Contributions	Legacies	Income from Invest- ments, etc.	Total
California (North) ..	\$ 11,907.12	\$ 25.00	\$ 524.11	\$ 12,456.23
California (South) ..	19,785.69			19,785.69
Connecticut	15,586.43	562.74	6,616.53	22,765.70
Illinois	13,969.42	6,929.37	1,011.61	21,910.40
Iowa	16,430.75		1,872.78	18,303.53
Kansas	7,192.02		1,930.03	9,122.05
Michigan	13,994.00		1,652.00	15,646.00
Maine	8,552.90	6,000.00	4,651.26	19,204.16
Massachusetts	48,388.66	14,059.77	10,834.41	73,282.84
Minnesota	14,863.63			14,863.63
Missouri	9,905.26		277.34	10,182.60
Nebraska	8,624.55		1,073.86	9,698.41
New Hampshire	4,807.13	22,553.74	5,600.12	32,960.99
New York	8,349.35	3,000.00	2,128.24	13,477.59
Ohio	15,452.98		302.91	15,755.89
Rhode Island	2,010.52		728.04	2,738.56
Vermont	3,853.61	500.00	2,625.73	6,979.34
Washington	17,801.92		627.40	18,429.32
Wisconsin	6,477.33	1,150.00	1,280.00	8,907.33
	<u>\$247,953.27</u>	<u>\$54,780.62</u>	<u>\$43,736.37</u>	<u>\$346,470.26</u>
Less amount paid to National Society			\$ 31,486.17	\$314,984.09
Amount raised by City Societies for Support of Pastors				<u>31,140.99</u>
Total Receipts of National, State, and City Societies				<u>\$620,929.06</u>

DISBURSEMENTS

Missionary Labor \$193,510.53

Amount Paid to Constituent State Societies on Percentage Plan:

California (North)	\$ 35.48
California (South)	2,235.43
Connecticut	7,121.07
Illinois	1,232.80
Iowa	640.76
Kansas	647.11
Michigan	385.57
Maine	737.57
Massachusetts	4,111.46
Minnesota	981.28
Missouri	70.30
Nebraska	89.83
New Hampshire	1,525.36
New York	5,824.25
Ohio	566.87
Pennsylvania	29.86
Rhode Island	1,536.15
Vermont	1,534.65
Washington	29.79
Wisconsin	388.62
	<u>\$ 27,724.21</u>
	<u>\$221,234.74</u>

DISBURSEMENTS (CONTINUED)

Woman's Department	\$	3,398.61
Publications	\$9,360.43	
Less amount received for literature	597.70	8,762.73
<hr/>		
Agencies	\$	7,285.67
Administration		32,161.15
Salary of Honorary Secretary		950.00
<hr/>		
Cash Balance, March 31, 1913	\$273,792.90	
		1,211.11
<hr/>		
	\$275,004.01	

Disbursements of Constituent State Societies for Work in their
Respective Fields:

California (North)	\$	12,847.18
California (South)		13,607.47
Connecticut		28,521.26
Illinois		13,920.13
Iowa		11,894.25
Kansas		8,731.55
Michigan		17,690.00
Maine		23,992.99
Massachusetts		71,000.10
Minnesota		14,140.74
Missouri		9,606.59
Nebraska		8,877.99
New Hampshire		12,202.73
New York		19,653.89
Ohio		15,295.66
Rhode Island		3,238.24
Vermont		7,499.75
Washington		16,834.09
Wisconsin		16,268.63
<hr/>		
	\$325,114.11	

Less amount received from National Society	\$	27,724.21	\$297,999.03
<hr/>			
Amount expended by City Societies for support of Pastors			31,140.99
<hr/>			
Total Payments of National, State, and City Societies			\$602,932.92

ANALYSIS OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES—CONSTITUENT STATES

STATE	CONTRIBUTIONS										DISBURSEMENTS	
	RECEIPTS OF STATE SOCIETY FOR ITS OWN WORK					RECEIVED FROM STATE FOR NATIONAL SOCIETY					Disbursed by State Society for its own work	Disbursed by National Society for Immigrant work
	Churches Etc.	From National Society	Legacies	From Investments	Total	Churches Etc.	From State Societies	Legacies	Total for National Society	Total For State AND NATIONAL SOCIETIES		
California (North)	\$11,549.93	.....	\$25.00	\$524.11	\$12,099.04	\$115.24	\$337.19	.....	\$472.43	\$12,571.47	\$12,847.18	\$12,847.18
California (South)	19,146.38	.....	.....	.....	19,146.38	176.92	639.31	.....	816.23	19,962.61	13,607.47	13,607.47
Connecticut	15,203.22	.....	562.74	.....	22,382.49	20,417.54	383.21	\$13,031.13	33,831.88	26,514.37	28,521.26	28,521.26
Illinois	12,804.15	.....	6,929.37	1,011.61	20,745.13	1,291.10	1,165.27	2,360.00	4,816.37	25,561.50	13,920.13	13,920.13
Iowa	14,052.91	.....	.....	1,872.78	15,925.69	1,903.47	2,377.84	.....	4,281.31	20,207.00	11,894.25	12,178.25
Kansas	7,192.02	287.75	.....	1,930.03	9,409.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	9,409.80	8,731.55	10,192.66
Maine	8,552.90	.07	6,000.00	4,651.26	19,204.23	747.05	.....	.....	1,272.05	20,476.28	23,998.99	23,998.99
Massachusetts	47,577.54	.....	14,059.77	10,834.41	72,471.72	22,588.53	811.12	84,035.54	107,435.19	179,906.91	71,000.10	71,000.10
Michigan	6,380.90	.....	.....	1,652.00	8,032.90	403.51	1,578.00	.....	1,981.51	10,014.41	17,690.00	18,794.22
Minnesota	14,883.63	546.44	.....	.....	15,430.07	475.98	.....	1,350.00	1,825.98	17,256.05	14,140.74	5,333.26
Missouri	9,533.59	.....	.....	277.34	9,810.93	38.55	371.67	3,000.00	3,410.22	13,221.15	9,606.59	10,245.59
Nebraska	8,583.40	.....	.....	1,073.86	9,657.26	501.98	41.07	.....	543.05	10,200.39	8,877.99	11,297.37
New Hampshire	4,075.93	.....	.....	5,600.12	32,229.79	3,399.38	731.20	5,275.62	9,406.20	41,635.99	12,202.73	12,202.73
New York	8,349.35	.....	2,128.24	2,128.24	18,523.21	5,495.08	.....	6,104.11	11,599.19	30,122.40	19,653.89	21,039.74
Ohio	14,182.68	.....	5,045.62	502.91	14,485.59	680.88	1,270.30	3,270.63	5,221.81	19,707.40	15,295.66	17,255.66
Rhode Island	2,010.52	1,227.23	.....	728.04	3,965.85	453.90	.....	.....	453.90	4,419.75	3,238.24	3,238.24
Vermont	3,853.61	561.82	500.00	2,625.73	7,541.16	3,290.59	.....	4,750.00	8,040.59	15,581.75	7,499.75	7,499.75
Washington	7,342.64	.....	.....	627.40	7,970.04	726.93	459.28	.....	1,186.21	9,156.25	16,834.09	19,476.59
Wisconsin	5,591.08	.....	1,150.00	1,280.00	8,021.08	347.84	906.25	3,662.25	4,916.34	12,937.42	16,268.63	19,290.78
	\$220,846.46	\$7,668.99	\$54,780.62	\$43,736.37	\$327,032.44	\$63,054.47	\$11,091.71	\$127,364.28	\$201,510.46	\$528,542.90	\$325,829.24	\$20,251.47

The above table is for the purpose of showing what part of the contributions raised in a Constituent State was available for State work and what part for work of the National Society. To illustrate the method used in tabulating these figures, take the State of New York in above table. The New York State Society paid the National Society \$778.63, which was a percentage of the contributions received by the State Society (so far as subject to division). The National Society paid the State Society \$5,824.25, a percentage of contributions received from the State by the National Society (so far as subject to division). The difference between these two amounts is \$5,045.62, which was available for work in State of New York. This amount is deducted from \$10,540.70, received in contributions by National Society from State of New York (see next page), leaving \$5,495.08 available for work of the National Society. The Ohio Society paid the National Society \$1,837.17. The National Society paid the State Society \$566.87. The difference between these two amounts, \$1,270.30, was available for work of the National Society. This amount is deducted from \$15,452.98, contributions received by State Society, leaving \$14,182.68 available for work in Ohio.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF CURRENT ACCOUNT

RECEIPTS

	Churches, Individuals, etc:	Legacies (net)	Constituent State Societies	Total
	\$			\$
Alabama	190.26			190.26
Arkansas	15.50			15.50
Alaska	12.00			12.00
Arizona	476.63			476.63
Bulgaria	10.00			10.00
California (North)	115.24		392.67	507.91
California (South)	176.92		874.74	1,051.66
Canada	5.00			5.00
Colorado	3,457.46			3,457.46
Connecticut	20,417.54	13,031.13	7,504.28	40,952.95
Delaware	33.00			33.00
District of Columbia	1,696.77	75.00		1,771.77
Florida	715.33			715.33
Georgia	268.37			268.37
Idaho	688.59			688.59
Illinois	1,291.10	2,360.00	2,398.07	6,049.17
Indiana	1,196.92			1,196.92
Iowa	1,903.47		3,018.60	4,922.07
Kansas	241.35		359.36	600.71
Kentucky	23.00			23.00
Louisiana	99.40			99.40
Maine	747.72	525.00	737.50	2,010.22
Maryland	48.86			48.86
Massachusetts	22,578.53	84,035.54	4,922.58	111,536.63
Michigan	403.51		1,963.57	2,367.08
Minnesota	1,022.42	1,350.00	434.84	2,807.26
Mississippi	18.00			18.00
Missouri	38.55	3,000.00	441.97	3,480.52
Montana	749.24			749.24
Nebraska	501.98		500.00	1,001.98
New Hampshire	3,399.38	5,275.62	2,256.56	10,931.56
New Jersey	4,442.84			4,442.84
New York	10,540.70	6,104.11	778.63	17,423.44
New Mexico	78.66			78.66
North Carolina	105.00	2,000.00		2,105.00
North Dakota	1,916.02			1,916.02
Ohio	680.88	3,270.63	1,837.17	5,788.68
Oklahoma	499.07			499.07
Oregon	1,835.44			1,835.44
Pennsylvania	1,076.26			1,076.26
Rhode Island	1,681.19		308.86	1,990.05
South Dakota	3,432.49			3,432.49
Tennessee	75.04			75.04
Texas	1,183.21			1,183.21
Utah	177.60			177.60
Vermont	3,852.41	4,750.00	972.83	9,575.24
Virginia	39.02	750.00		789.02
Washington	726.93		489.07	1,216.00
Wisconsin	347.84	3,662.25	1,294.87	5,304.96
Wyoming	294.75			294.75
	\$95,527.39	\$130,189.28	\$31,486.17	\$257,202.84
Net Income from Investments				17,601.14
Total				\$274,803.93

DISBURSEMENTS

for

Missionary Labor in Co-operating States and Missionary Districts

	English Churches	Immigrant Churches
Alabama	\$ 4,654.08	
Alaska	688.33	
Arizona	1,754.52	
Arkansas	262.50	
Colorado	11,339.50	2,269.39
District of Columbia	300.00	
Florida	8,291.00	102.00
Georgia	2,809.31	
Idaho	5,176.70	656.98
Idaho (North)	3,183.97	
Indiana	5,265.21	611.92
Indiana (North)	1,653.76	
Louisiana	1,071.41	
Maryland	388.88	
Montana	15,904.50	2,397.76
New Jersey	1,547.50	1,686.00
New Mexico	2,312.02	
North Carolina	2,030.00	
North Dakota	20,865.95	1,923.49
Oklahoma	9,882.40	
Oregon	10,383.54	2,408.44
Oregon (East)	483.33	
Pennsylvania	5,997.03	4,837.26
South Dakota	19,506.86	1,402.00
Tennessee	175.00	
Texas	4,280.39	
Texas (Panhandle)	417.68	
Utah	1,951.24	
Virginia	583.35	350.54
Wyoming	8,789.84	
Specials	2,681.50	
	\$154,613.30	\$18,645.78
		\$173,277.08

Immigrant Churches in Constituent States

Iowa	\$ 284.00
Kansas	1,461.11
Michigan	1,104.22
Minnesota	5,333.26
Missouri	639.00
Nebraska	2,419.38
New York (including Ellis Island)	1,385.85
Ohio	1,960.00
Washington	2,642.50
Wisconsin	3,004.15
	20,233.45
Total Missionary Disbursements	\$193,510.53

193,510
2,771
196,381

Administration

CORRESPONDENCE

Salary of H. C. Herring, General Secretary	\$5,000.00	
Salary of H. F. Swartz, Associate Secretary	3,500.00	
Part Salary R. L. Breed, Assistant to General Secretary	1,000.00	
Clerical Services	2,156.08	\$11,656.08

TREASURY

Salary of W. E. Lougee, Treasurer	4,000.00	
Salary of J. T. Brinckerhoff, Asst. Treasurer	2,000.00	
Clerical Services	1,943.80	7,943.80

MISCELLANEOUS

Meeting of Directors	1,845.48	
Traveling Expenses	3,665.05	
Rent, Furniture, and Care of Rooms	3,601.92	
Postage, Telegrams, etc.	1,547.27	
Freight, Cartage, etc.	196.98	
Stationery, Maps, Books, etc.	877.52	
Clerical Services	827.05	12,561.27

Total Administration Expenses	\$32,161.15
Honorary Secretary, J. B. Clark	950.00

General Expenses

PUBLICATIONS

Share of Deficit "The American Missionary"	\$3,265.25	
Books and Leaflets	\$4,338.89	
Less Receipts for Literature	597.70	
Annual Report	3,741.19	
Clerical Services	291.29	
	1,465.00	\$8,762.73

AGENCIES

Expenses of Field Workers	\$2,871.43	
Expenses of Missionary Meetings	642.59	
Expenses of Annual Meeting	1,064.77	
Expenses of Advertising	236.13	
Apportionment Commission	1,470.75	
Home Missions Council, 1912 and 1913	1,000.00	7,285.67

WOMAN'S DEPARTMENT

Salary of Secretary, Miss M. L. Woodberry	\$1,350.00		
Distribution of Missionary Boxes, etc.	25.00		
Leaflets and Helps	1,581.61		
Clerical Services	442.00	\$3,398.61	\$ 19,447.01

Disbursed to Constituent State Societies 27,724.21

Total Expenditures for all Purposes \$273,792.90

AUDITOR'S CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that I have examined the accounts of the Treasurer of The Congregational Home Missionary Society for the year ending March 31, 1913, and find the same correct, together with the proper vouchers in connection with the accounts.

April 28, 1913.

JOHN H. ALLEN, Public Auditor.

INVESTMENT FUNDS—March 31, 1913

Book Value of Investments, March 31, 1912 \$654,135.89
 Reduced during the year to March 31, 1913, by transfer to General Fund
 for current work 6,239.50

Balance of Fund \$647,896.39

To which add receipts during twelve months as follows:

Conditional Gift Fund	\$50,160.00
Permanent Fund	25,150.00
Legacy Equalization Fund	35,000.00
S. R. Sage Fund	27,041.28
Temporary Fund	13,358.72
W. F. Merrill Fund	6,500.00
N. S. Wordin Estate	6,073.46
	<hr/>
	\$163,283.46

\$811,179.85

Made up of	
Bonds, Stocks, Mortgages	\$768,755.55
Special Deposits	42,424.30
	<hr/>
	\$811,179.85

List of Funds—March 31, 1913

Conditional Gift Fund	\$222,093.30
Legacy Equalization Fund	50,000.00
Temporary Funds—Bonds, Stocks, Certificates, Deeds, etc.	23,335.00

Permanent Funds:

	Fund	
N. S. Wordin	"	\$132,657.35
Jas. McQuesten	"	100,000.00
S. W. Sweet Exigency	"	50,000.00
Clara E. Hillyer	"	50,000.00
A. W. Kenny	"	30,000.00
S. R. Sage	"	27,041.28
S. R. Sage	"	15,000.00
C. S. Peaslee	"	18,930.22
Mary E. Luther	"	12,400.70
W. W. Laird	"	10,000.00
C. L. Ford	"	7,225.00

Lists of Funds—(Continued)

	Fund	
Susan Goddard	"	\$6,289.05
W. F. Merrill	"	6,500.00
Dr. M. Spaulding	"	5,431.12
Mary A. Goddard	"	5,171.62
Robert Hamilton	"	5,000.00
G. L. Newton	"	5,000.00
S. B. Lord	"	4,975.00
Sarah M. Allen.....	"	4,000.00
F. B. Dingley	"	2,754.30
Catherine A. Blakeman	"	2,000.00
Martha J. Kimball	"	2,000.00
Luther Farnam	"	1,900.00
Elvira S. Spalding	"	1,532.52
H. G. Story	"	1,450.69
C. N. Hayward	"	1,000.00
J. S. Stone	"	1,000.00
G. W. Tuttle	"	1,000.00
L. S. Baker	"	1,000.00
Sarah Townsend	"	1,000.00
Edward Taylor	"	900.00
S. A. Hopkins	"	897.05
Timothy Moore	"	875.00
A. H. Bray	"	100.00
S. F. C. Selden	"	100.00
W. L. Durand	"	100.00
H. W. Avery	"	100.00
		<hr/>
		\$810,759.20
Suspense Account		18.00
Trustee Funds—Funds temporarily in the hands of Trustees on Settlement of Estates		402.65
		<hr/>
		\$811,179.85

The above Funds are invested in the following Securities:

Bonds—March 31, 1913

30 Bonds West Shore Railroad 4 per cent	\$ 30,000.00
20 Bonds St. Joseph & Grand Island Railroad 4 per cent	20,000.00
20 Bonds No. Pacific & Great Northern Railroad 4 per cent	19,325.00
15 Bonds Chicago & Erie Railroad 5 per cent	16,725.00
27 Bonds Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad 4 per cent	25,356.25
16 Bonds Manhattan Railway Company 4 per cent	15,515.00
26 Bonds Baltimore & Ohio Railroad 4 per cent	24,826.25
25 Bonds Delaware & Hudson Railroad Company 4 per cent	24,872.50
15 Bonds Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad 4 per cent	14,512.50
15 Bonds New York, Gas, Electric Light, Heat & Power Co. 4 per cent	14,250.00
25 Bonds St. Louis Southwestern Railroad 4 per cent	22,921.25
26 Bonds Union Pacific Railroad 4 per cent	24,811.25
10 Bonds Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad 4 per cent	10,025.00
10 Bonds Bluff Point Land Improvement Company 4 per cent	10,000.00*
10 Bonds New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad 4 per cent	10,000.00
10 Bonds Pittsburgh & Western Railroad 4 per cent	10,000.00

*Signifies that securities thus marked were given to the Society and not purchased by it as an investment.

Bonds—(Continued)

25 Bonds Louisville & Nashville Railroad 4 per cent	\$24,512.50
5 Bonds Long Island Railroad Ferry Company 4 1-2 per cent	5,000.00
5 Bonds New York, Lackawanna & Western Railroad 4 per cent	5,000.00
3 Bonds Michigan State Telephone Company 5 per cent	3,000.00*
2 Bonds Indianapolis Water Company 4 1-2 per cent	2,000.00*
1 Bond New York, New Haven & Hartford Railroad Co. 6 per cent	1,315.00*
1 Bond City of Elizabeth, New Jersey 4 per cent	1,000.00*
1 Bond Hocking Valley Railroad 4 1-2 per cent	1,000.00*
6 Bonds Independence Water Co., Missouri 5 per cent	6,000.00*
1 Bond City of Norwich, Conn. 4 per cent	1,000.00*
1 Bond Northern Indiana Gas & Electric Co. 5 per cent	1,000.00*
1 Bond Adams Express Company 4 per cent	1,000.00*
1 Bond Central Railroad of New Jersey 5 per cent	1,000.00*
1 Bond Terminal R. R. Association of St. Louis, Mo. 4 1-2 per cent	1,000.00*
1 Bond Denver Tramway Co., Colorado 5 per cent	1,000.00*
1 Bond Watervliet Hydraulic Company, New York 5 per cent	1,000.00*
2 Bonds Middlesex Banking Company, Conn. 5 per cent	300.00*
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	\$349,267.50

Stocks

12 Shares E. & T. Fairbanks Company	\$ 6,000.00*
50 Shares Hutchins Securities Company, New Jersey	5,000.00*
50 Shares Washington Water Power Company, Washington	5,000.00*
50 Shares Horr-Warner Co., Wellington, Ohio	5,000.00*
13 Shares Cleveland Trust Company	4,000.00*
12 Shares Springfield Fire & Marine Insurance Co.	3,000.00*
120 Shares American Coal Co., New Jersey	3,000.00*
25 Shares Union Typewriter Company, New York	2,500.00*
25 Shares William Street Offices, New York	2,500.00*
25 Shares American Chicle Co., New Jersey	2,500.00*
10 Shares Manhattan Railway Company	1,750.00*
12 Shares Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago & St. Louis R. R.	1,176.00*
6 Shares Investment Securities Co., New York	1,035.00*
9 Shares Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern R. R.	900.00*
5 Consols Securities Company of New York	900.00*
2 Certificates (First and Second) Omaha Water Company	275.00*
7 Shares Stafford Mills, Fall River, Mass.	700.00*
7 Shares Merchants Mfg. Co., Fall River, Mass.	700.00*
5 Shares Border City Mfg. Co., Fall River, Mass.	500.00*
5 Shares Singer Mfg. Co., New Jersey	500.00*
5 Shares Page Woven Wire Fence Company	500.00*
3 Shares Concord & Montreal Company	450.00*
2 Shares Chesebrough Mfg. Company, New York	200.00*
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	\$48,086.00

Mortgages

Mortgages in New York City	\$85,500.00
Mortgages outside of New York City	273,200.00
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	\$358,700.00

* Signifies that securities thus marked were given to the Society and not purchased by it as an investment.

Real Estate

Real Estate Redwood Falls, Minnesota	\$ 5,000.00*
Real Estate Chicago, Illinois	1,700.00*
Real Estate Helena, Montana	1,920.00*
Real Estate Denver, Colorado	1,300.00*
Real Estate Springfield, Missouri	275.00*

\$10,195.00**Savings Banks**

Metropolitan Savings Bank Book, New York City	\$1,136.40*
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Personal Notes

5 Notes (\$100. each) J. D. Clarkson	\$500.00*
1 Note Alice E. Wright	50.00*
1 Note L. D. Pratt	400.00*

\$ 950.00**On Special Deposit**

Special Deposit Lincoln Trust Company, New York	\$42,293.85
Special Deposit American Exchange Bank, New York	130.45

\$42,424.30**With Trustees on Settlement of Estates**

Savings Bank Book in Massachusetts	\$402.65*
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Suspense Account

Various Securities of doubtful value	\$18.00*
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Summary

Bonds	(see list)	\$349,267.50
Mortgages	" "	358,700.00
Stocks	" "	48,086.00
Real Estate	" "	10,195.00
Savings Banks	" "	1,136.40
Personal Notes	" "	950.00
Special Deposit	" "	42,424.30
With Trustees on Settlement of Estate	" "	402.65
Suspense Account	" "	18.00

\$811,179.85

I have made an examination this day, April 28, 1913, of the securities, consisting of bonds, stocks, mortgages, etc., belonging to The Congregational Home Missionary Society, at their offices, 287 Fourth Avenue, and the Madison Safe Deposit Company, New York, and find the same correctly recorded according to the Book Account, with a valuation of \$810,759.20 for the year ending March 31, 1913, a Suspense Account being included with a nominal amount of \$18. In this account all securities of doubtful value are recorded. The Trustee Account consists of securities in the hands of Trustees pending final settlement of estates, and the book value of the same amounts to \$402.65. This, added to the \$810,759.20, makes a total of \$811,179.85, together with surety bonds of \$20,000, of the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurer.

All respectfully submitted,
JOHN H. ALLEN,
Public Auditor.

* Signifies that securities thus marked were given to the Society and not purchased by it as an investment.

CONSTITUTION

OF

The Congregational Home Missionary Society

ARTICLE I

NAME

The Society shall be called The Congregational Home Missionary Society.

ARTICLE II

OBJECT

The object of this Society shall be to assist in their work the Home Missionary Societies connected with the Congregational denomination in the several States of the Union, to aid congregations that are unable to support the gospel ministry, and, in general, to send the Gospel and the means of Christian education to the destitute within the United States and the West Indies.

ARTICLE III

The members of this Society shall consist of

1. The President, Vice-President, Treasurer, Auditor, General Secretary, Assistant Secretaries, Recording Secretary, members of the Board of Directors or of the Executive Committee during the term of their service. In addition the Society shall designate at each meeting held in connection with the National Council, a list of persons of such number that with the officials already named, there shall be a total of ninety who shall be voting members for a period of two years. The Society may at its discretion commit the nomination of these persons to the Nominating Committee or to the Board of Directors.

2. Life members who became such prior to 1901 shall retain their voting right, unless it be voluntarily surrendered.

3. The Congregational churches of this country shall be represented in the voting membership of this Society by members elected in number and manner as follows:

All voting members of the National Council of Congregational Churches shall be voting members of the Congregational Home Missionary Society during the period of their membership in the National Council.

4. Honorary Life Members: Any person on whose behalf fifty dollars shall be paid into the treasury of this Society, or into the treasury of any of the State Societies at any one time, accompanied by a request for honorary life membership, shall be an honorary life member, with all the privileges of membership, except voting.

5. At any annual meeting of the Society, all pastors of Congregational churches and all delegates regularly chosen by Congregational churches in response to an invitation from the Executive Committee of the Society shall be enrolled as corresponding members, with privileges of the floor, but no vote.

ARTICLE IV

OFFICERS

The officers of this Society shall be a President, a Vice-President, a Treasurer, an Auditor, a General Secretary, one or more Assistant Secretaries, a Recording Secretary, a Board of Directors, and an Executive Committee.

ARTICLE V

ELECTIONS

1. The President, Vice-President, Auditor, and Recording Secretary shall be elected by ballot, annually, by the Society at the annual meeting.

2. The General Secretary and the Treasurer shall be elected annually by the Board of Directors.

3. The Board of Directors shall consist of not less than twenty members, namely, one representative from each Constituent State Society, the President, *ex officio*, and six Directors at large, as hereinafter provided, and shall be elected at the Annual Meeting of the Society as follows:

(a)—Each Constituent State Society shall send in two nominations for the representative in the Board above provided for, one of a minister and one of a layman, and the nominations so made shall be transmitted at once to the Nominating Committee. Said committee shall present one of these at the annual meeting for election by the Society.

(b)—There shall be six Directors elected at large, at least two of whom shall be from Co-operating States; and all of whom shall be nominated by the Nominating Committee.

(c)—The President of the Society, shall be a member *ex officio* of the Board of Directors and shall be its chairman.

(d)—The General Secretary shall be an honorary member of the Board without vote, and shall be expected to be present at all except executive sessions.

(e)—When any Director shall have held office for seven successive years he shall be for one year ineligible for re-election.

(f)—No paid official of any State Society shall be a member of the Board of Directors.

4. An Executive Committee of eleven members shall be appointed by the Board of Directors at the Annual Meeting. The General Secretary, *ex officio*, shall be a member of this committee. The remaining ten members shall serve in terms of two years each, and at the expiration of three full terms a member shall be for one year ineligible for re-election. At least four of the members of the committee, beside the General Secretary, shall be chosen from the members of the Board of Directors. The membership of the Board of Directors and of the Executive Committee shall be divided as equally as practicable between ministers and laymen.

5. There shall be a Nominating Committee of seven chosen in two classes for a two year term. They shall be elected on the nomination of the Nominating Committee of the preceeding year, care being taken to see that the different sections of the country are recognized in this Committee as far as practicable. No member shall be immediately re-eligible.

6. One or more Assistant Secretaries, as may be needed, shall be appointed

annually by the Board of Directors on the nomination of the Executive Committee.

7. Vacancies in any office, Board, or Committee may be filled by the Board of Directors for the unexpired term.

ARTICLE VI

VOTERS

All members of the Society as designated in Article III of this Constitution, who shall be present and cause their names to be registered upon a roll to be made at each annual or other meeting of this Society by the Recording Secretary, and no other persons, shall have the right to vote at the annual election, and in annual or other meetings of the Society upon questions there arising.

ARTICLE VII

THE PRESIDENT AND VICE-PRESIDENT

It shall be the duty of the President to preside at all meetings of the Society. In his absence the Vice-President shall preside. In the absence of both of these, any member of the Society, duly chosen, may preside at any meeting of the Society.

ARTICLE VIII

THE TREASURER

The Treasurer shall receive and have personal charge of all funds from collections, legacies, or other sources, which are designed for the current expenses of the Society, and the custody of its trust funds, and shall keep them in such depositories as may be designated by the Board of Directors, and shall disburse the same as said Board and its Executive Committee shall direct. He shall give bonds annually for such amount as the Board of Directors shall determine, and shall conduct the correspondence and other business of his office under the general supervision of the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee.

ARTICLE IX

THE AUDITOR

It shall be the duty of the Auditor prior to each Annual Meeting to examine the Treasurer's vouchers, books, and accounts, and all certificates of stocks, bonds, and other securities held by the Treasurer, and check all investments of the funds of the Society, and certify to the correctness of the same.

ARTICLE X

THE GENERAL SECRETARY

The General Secretary of the Society, with the aid of his Assistant Secretary or Assistant Secretaries, shall conduct all correspondence relating to the office; he shall strive to work in closest sympathy with the State Societies and their Secretaries or Superintendents; he shall make known by personal presentation, correspondence, and otherwise, to State and local Associations and Conferences, to churches and individuals, the object and claims of the Society and its component State Societies, and shall have charge and direction of the work of the Society under the general supervision of the Board of Directors and its Execu-

tive Committee. He shall present the minutes of the Executive Committee and all its transactions to the Board of Directors at each of its meetings; he shall prepare the yearly report of the Board of Directors for the Annual Meeting of the Society, and submit the same for adoption at a meeting of the Board or of its Executive Committee, as the Board may direct prior to the said Annual Meeting. He shall be an honorary member of the Board of Directors and shall attend all its meetings except the executive sessions.

ARTICLE XI

THE RECORDING SECRETARY

The Recording Secretary shall keep a record of all meetings and proceedings of the Society, and at each annual or other meeting of the Society shall make up a roll of persons entitled to vote at such meeting, as provided in Article VI.

ARTICLE XII

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND ITS EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1. The Board of Directors, subject only to the review and judgment of the Society at its Annual Meeting, shall have the management of all the property and business of the corporation, except as herein otherwise provided. It shall hold at least two meetings annually, and special meetings may be called at any time by the President and three Directors on ten days' notice. Nine members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. Its Annual Meeting shall be held at the time of the Annual Meeting of the Society, after its appointment at that meeting, and on the call of the General Secretary, or, in case of a vacancy in that office, on the call of the President. Its other stated meetings shall be on the Wednesday after the third Sunday of January, due notice of which meetings shall be given to each Director by the General Secretary, or in case of a vacancy in that office, by the President. At this meeting it shall determine the apportionment of home missionary funds among all the States, whether Constituent, Co-operating, or Missionary, and other related matters, and pass upon any questions involving the comprehensive work or administration of the Society, including the election of official representatives, National and State. It shall assemble at one or the other of these meetings, as far as possible, State Secretaries, Superintendents in Co-operating States, Missionary Districts, and such other representatives of State Societies as may be by said Societies appointed, in order that the needs and opportunities in each of these States may be thoroughly presented to the Board.

Any and all property, real or personal, acquired by The Congregational Home Missionary Society, either by gift, devise or purchase, may be sold by the Board of Directors.

2. The Board of Directors may prescribe suitable regulations for the affairs of the Executive Committee, and may delegate to the Executive Committee, by vote, any of the powers given to the Board of Directors, including the power to sell or convey property, real or personal. The Executive Committee shall, for the time being, except as limited by the Board of Directors, have and exercise all the powers of the Board of Directors in the management of the business and affairs of the corporation, and it may authorize the seal of the corporation to be affixed to all such contracts, papers, and documents as may require it. The Executive Committee shall keep a record of its proceedings, which shall be at any time open to the inspection of any member of the Board of Directors, and shall semi-annually present a detailed report of its doings, including the minutes of its meetings, to the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XIII

THE NOMINATING COMMITTEE

The Nominating Committee shall, at each Annual Meeting, present a printed ballot containing nominations for President, Vice-President, Recording Secretary, Auditor, and members of the Board of Directors, in accordance with the provisions of this Constitution.

ARTICLE XIV

CONSTITUENT AND CO-OPERATING STATES

For the purpose of electing the Board of Directors, and in the carrying on of the work of the Society, the States, except those included in the missionary districts defined in Article XVI, shall be divided into two classes, which shall be called Constituent and Co-operating States, respectively.

1. A Constituent State shall be one which has organized and incorporated a Home Missionary Society of the kind described in Article II, which Society has determined with the approval of the Board of Directors of The C. H. M. S. to undertake self-support; has entered into an agreement with said Board similar to that adopted by other Constituent States relative to expenditures within the State, and the proportion of its funds to be set aside for The C. H. M. S.; has agreed to co-operate with all other Constituent States through the Board of Directors in furthering the work and enlarging the resources of The C. H. M. S., and to send at the close of the fiscal year, April 1, a complete account of its receipts and expenditures for the preceding year to the Treasurer of The C. H. M. S., that these may be incorporated in the Annual Report of the national Society. Any Constituent State whose State Society shall fail for three successive years to discharge its obligations to The C. H. M. S., as defined by the Board of Directors, shall thereafter cease to be a Constituent State until restored by vote of the Board.

2. A Co-operating State shall be one which, though unable to undertake self-support, is strong enough to raise a considerable proportion of the total sum required for home missionary work within its borders; has organized and incorporated a State Home Missionary Society of the kind described in Article II with the approval of the Board of Directors of The C. H. M. S., which State Society has entered into definite agreement with said Board as to the proportion of expenditures within the State to be raised by the State itself, has pledged its utmost endeavor in advancing the work, both in the state and in the nation, and whose application that such state should be entitled a Co-operating State has been approved by the Board of Directors of The C. H. M. S. Any Co-operating State whose State Society shall fail for three successive years to discharge its obligations to The C. H. M. S., as defined by the Board of Directors, shall thereafter cease to be a Co-operating State until restored by vote of the Board.

3. The Society will recognize as a Constituent State Society whatever organization in a given State may have charge of the Congregational Home Mission work in that State, irrespective of name, subject to the provisions hereinbefore contained and to the approval of the Board of Directors.

ARTICLE XV

AUXILIARY CITY MISSIONARY SOCIETIES

1 Any Congregational City Missionary Society or City Church Extension Society may be related to the C. H. M. S. through the State Society of the State in which such city is located, and in the following manner:

- (a) Said City Society to become constituent to its State Society by entering into an agreement with the State Society relative to the boundaries

of its field and the apportionment of the receipts and expenditures within the bounds of the City Society's field.

- (b) This agreement as to the bounds and apportionments to be annually revised at a joint meeting of the executive bodies of the State and City Societies or committees of the same.
- (c) The City Society to report fully to the State Society at times required by the State Society, and at least annually.
- 2. The C. H. M. S., through its general offices or through its State bodies, will hold itself in readiness to assist such related City Societies by counsel, secretarial co-operation, and, under exceptional conditions and when resources will permit, with funds.

ARTICLE XVI

MISSIONARY DISTRICTS

All States and Territories within which no State Home Missionary Society has been organized under conditions which the Board of Directors approves, and all such sections of the population, especially those speaking a foreign language, in which the State Societies agree that the Board of Directors and the officers of their National Society shall operate directly as a missionary agency, shall be known as Missionary Districts. In these districts the Board of Directors and its Executive Committee shall have power to appoint superintendents, to employ missionaries, to establish churches; and on this work they shall report fully at the Annual Meeting of the Society. It shall be the constant aim of the Board of Directors, its Executive Committee, and its officers, so to promote the growth of Congregational churches in these Missionary Districts that in the case of the said States approved State Societies may be established, and in the case of said sections of the population individual churches may be brought into such a condition, especially through the adoption of the English language in their public worship and Sunday-schools, that they may be passed under the care of the Home Missionary Society in the States to which they severally belong.

ARTICLE XVII

MEETINGS

This Society shall meet annually at such time and place in the United States as it shall appoint, or on failure of such appointment, as the Board of Directors may, with due notice, appoint. Twenty voting members shall constitute a quorum.

ARTICLE XVIII

AMENDMENTS

No alteration shall be made in this Constitution without a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at an Annual Meeting; nor unless the same shall have been proposed in writing at a previous Annual Meeting, or shall be recommended by the Board of Directors.

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